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Canada Amends Tax On Foreign Publications

Under New Schedules, Recently Announced, Periodicals Will Be Taxed On Basis of Number of Advertising Pages Carried, Instead of Straight 15 Cents Per Pound Impost—Magazines Carrying Less Than 20 Per Cent Advertising Enter Free Under General Tariff—Dominion Paper and Printing Trades Should Benefit

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

MONTREAL, Que., July 27, 1931.—The tax on foreign magazines, announced in the recent Budget speech of the Minister of Finance for the Dominion, has now been considerably amended, the general purpose of the changes being to tax publications on the basis of the number of pages of advertising carried instead of by a straight 15 cents per lb. import. Under the new schedules, which become effective September 1, when the advertising space exceeds 20 per cent, but is not more than 30 per cent, the duty is set at 2 cents a copy. When the space devoted to advertising is more than 30 per cent the general rate is fixed at 5 cents a copy. Magazines carrying less than 20 per cent advertising enter free under the general tariff. On periodicals or portions of newspapers consisting largely of fiction, feature articles or comic supplements, the general tariff is placed at 15 cents per pound. All-fiction magazines that carry little or no advertising will come under the original 15 cents per pound rate.

The following are the chief provisions of the new tariff:

1. Magazines published in other than the French or the English language; British preferential tariff, free; general tariff, free.

2. Magazines, unbound: British preferential tariff, free, intermediate tariff, free.

3. Magazines, including agricultural, technical and trade journals, unbound or paper bound, which, by reason of their advertising content, are subject in the country of origin to zone rates of postage based upon such advertising content:

(a) When the space devoted to advertisements exceeds 20 per centum, but does not exceed 30 per centum of the total space, per copy; general tariff 2 cents.

(b) When the space devoted to advertisements exceeds 30 per centum of the total space, per copy; general tariff, 5 cents.

4. Magazines in which the advertising matter does not exceed 20 per centum of the total space; general tariff, free.

5. Periodicals or portions of newspapers consisting largely of fiction and/or, feature stories or articles and/or, comic supplements, per pound; general tariff 15 cents.

Provided, that the duty under this tariff item shall be not less than, per copy; general tariff, 15 cents.

Premier Bennett, as Minister of Finance remarked in introducing the amendments that the tax on United States magazines in Canada is not any heavier than the tax imposed by their own zone rate of parcel post for transmission within the United States. These rates, which are in addition to the ordinary second-class postal rate of 1½ cents per pound, range from 1½ cents for a zone up to 150 miles, 2 cents for 150 to 300 miles, 3 cents to 600 miles, and so on, through a graduated scale, up to 7 cents for the zone in excess of 1,800 miles. This zone tax was instituted upon the realization that a tax upon advertising in periodicals was desirable, and it applies wherever the amount of advertising exceeds 5 per cent.

Trade journals, in commenting on the new taxes, express the belief that they will prove a benefit to the paper and printing trades of Canada, and also to writers, illustrators and artists. Canadian advertising agencies also expect to benefit, their point of view being set forth by Canadian Advertising Data, which sums up comments justifying the imports as follows:

1. The urgent necessity for revenue.

2. To relieve Canadian manufacturers who have suffered from the competition of foreign lines, the advertising for which has entered Canada through foreign publications.

3. To place Canadian publishers on a more equitable competitive basis with foreign publishers.

4. That the duty would enable Canadian publications to develop, and as a result use more Canadian-made raw materials such as paper, ink, engravings, electrotypes and the productions of Canadian authors and artists, and give employment to more Canadian people.

5. Because foreign advertising matter other than that in periodicals has for years been subject to a duty of 15 cents a pound or an ad valorem duty of 35 per cent.

6. For the reason that books have been duitable at from 10 per cent to 25 per cent.

7. In view of the fact that a former administration applied a duty of 25 per cent on fiction magazines to slow

(Continued on page 26)

Philadelphia Paper Trade Fairly Optimistic

More Frequent Inquiries Received Indicate Broader Activities in Near Future—Demand for Summer Specialties Well Maintained—Book and Bond Papers Are Arousing Increased Interest—Prices Generally Steadier Than of Late

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 27, 1931.—A more optimistic attitude prevails in the Quaker City paper industry as frequent inquiries for prices indicate that the trade generally is preparing to go ahead with plans for broadening activities in the near future. Though at present paper orders are hard to secure there are hopeful signs that the turn for betterment is near at hand and that by mid August present shopping around for prices will materialize in substantial purchases by consumers long absent from the market on large scale buying. The hand to mouth type of purchases still reign and while even fewer than a week ago, grounds are being laid for improvement by both consumers and paper merchants in all branches of the trade.

Mill business is quite dull at the present time, but like the paper distributor, the manufacturer has evidence that a turn must soon take place if inquiries of this date are any basis upon which to judge the future. On the other hand mill representatives report fairly well maintained summer demand for certain types of paper goods. Book papers, the better grades of bonds, and specialties of many sorts used by manufacturing industries, show signs of reawakened demand and while orders continue to be placed cautiously, they are growing accordingly. Mills have shown a tendency to mark up quotations and this has had an influence on the buyer, who is now assured that the bottom has been reached, in so far as prices are concerned, and is ready to place part of stocking orders to avoid higher quotations that may come later on when Fall buying is in full swing.

Kraft Prices Influence Market

Since the rebound in the price of kraft there has been more confidence expressed in the future trend of that industry. Dealers believe that the rise has much to do with restoring confidence in the wrapping paper market and inducing consumers to place orders. There are many paper dealers who believe that the ability of kraft to hold at present levels will do much towards stabilizing the whole wrapping paper market. Glassine shows improvement, but price cutting by some of the converters and manufacturers has had a bad effect, and prevents those manufacturers who work for a steadier trend from accomplishing results.

Bag Situation Steadier

There has been a steadier trend in the bag market since the Kraft Paper Institute adopted the new price list, arranged a raise in the price of odd bags, and provided a standardization of production in sizes for all members. This with the recent five per cent rise, making a total of 10 per cent in the two months of summer, has aided in stimulating demand. Cellophane bag manufacturers report a growing demand with production in some converting plants running to two shifts, night and day schedule. Cellophane faced bags are likewise in this classification.

Fine Papers Drag

Though manufacturers have begun a pre Fall drive to stimulate interest in many lines of fine paper of the standard type, there is little response to the campaigning for others. However, the foundation is being laid for future business, so that present efforts will not be lost. There is more confidence shown by large printers and publishers, who are chiefly buyers from the mill agents, and while orders are not heavy they are improving in tonnage shipment to this source of consumption. Greeting card manufacturers and manufacturing stationers are almost absent from the market.

Paper Stock Shows Slight Activity

There was a slight flurry of demand for better grades of paper stock at the low quotations of the day. These valuations are so attractive that mills now show an inclination to place orders, although inquiries are more in the majority than actual buying of quantities. The market for the better grades was slightly improved and, for one or two days, actual orders were substantially placed by fine paper manufacturers in the book and writing paper fields.

Lang Paper Mills Resume

With the past week the Lang Paper Mills, of Gloucester, N. J., manufacturers of roofings and felts, resumed operations with business improved. The mills were subjected to overhauling during the week's closing and the new boiler room equipment placed in operation. The roofing paper market has been affected by the recent slump and the curtailment of small building operations. This summer there has been more interest shown in this class of building material but demands are below normal seasonal requirements, with prices steady.

Thomas M. Royal & Co. Celebration

In celebration of the attainment of more than a quarter million rise in distribution and production of its line of bags in the first half of the current year, the employees of the sales division of Thomas M. Royal & Co., 7th and Grange streets, with the executives and officials of the firm, joined in the outing held at the Philadelphia Gun Club and then carried to the seashore at Beach Haven for a two days' week-end in enjoyment of fishing, boating and a social time at the local hotel as guests of the company. There was a program of sports held at the Gun Club on the Delaware, with picnicking and contests of varied outdoor diversions, and awards of prizes. At the seashore there were business conferences intermingled with the outdoor events. Vice President Gordon H. Friend, general manager of the company, presided at the various business sessions and extended hospitality on behalf of his firm. From out-of-town branches the sales managers attending were:—Ernest Ballard, New York and William Kohl, Chicago; and from the Philadelphia main sales office, Edwin Hamilton, manager of the sales division. The Royal company has been kept at full speed of operation throughout the past six months, with a growing demand for its line of cellophane faced bags.

Attend Paper Board Industries Outing

Clinton S. Rutherford, who is now associated with the Philadelphia offices of the Fibreboard Products, Inc., North American Building, attended the mid-year meeting and outing of the Paper Board Industries Institute held on Lake Champlain, July 21 to 23. T. C. Mitchell, who is attached to the Federal Container official staff and a member of the Paper Board Industries organization, also attended. The mid-year session was chiefly given over to

an outing celebration with brief business conferences at Bluff Point on the Lake.

Lowe Paper Co. in Bankruptcy

The Lowe Paper Company, Delaware Avenue and South street, became involved in bankruptcy proceedings in the U. S. District Court, under the trade name of the Universal Paper Company. The head of the firm is Morris Lowe, who was engaged in the distribution of wrapping papers and twines. This is the second time in the past few years that the firm has been in the bankruptcy courts.

John M. Driver Div. Milprint Products Outing

The members of the executive staff and the employees of the John M. Driver Division of the Milprint Products Corporation, with local Eastern plant at 57th street and Lancaster avenue joined in the annual outing held at Lake View Park, Royersford, Pa., last Saturday. Over one hundred employees attended and Plant Manager John R. Meagher, Sales Manager William Gainsburg, and Superintendent Walter Thompson, presided at the outing and represented the heads of the Milprint Corporation of Milwaukee, under whose auspices the outing was held. There was luncheon served in the Lake View House, contests between the staff, with swimming, boating, nail driving, peanut races, tug-o-war, quoit pitching, and like sports, while the day and night shifts of the plant staged a contest on the baseball diamond. Prizes were awarded the contestants in the various features on the program.

John M. Driver Co. Div. on Two Shifts

So heavy has been the demand for the new Cellophane products in bags, wraps, Cellophane faced bags, and Cellophane faced cartons, that the plant of the John M. Driver Division of the Milprint Products Corporation has been placed on a day and night shift with production increased to double that of the previous month. George Kryder has been placed in charge of the night shift, under Gene Ballard, who is supervisor of production. The Driver Division only recently entered the field of Cellophane bag production and is producing small and medium sized Cellophane bags and Cellophane faced sacks of like sizes. These are produced in printed and plain sacks. M. P. Heller, president of the Milprint Products Corporation, parent of the John M. Driver Division, will spend the latter part of July at the Philadelphia plant.

Paper Box Men Praise A. S. Datz & Son

Praise of the initiative taken by the Philadelphia house of A. S. Datz and Son Company, South Marshall and Ludlow streets, in promoting the sales of paper boxes, has been bestowed by the National Paper Box Manufacturers Association in its latest bulletin issued this month. The newly elected national president, William P. Datz, Jr., who was related to the founders of the A. S. Datz and Son Company, but who is not in any way affiliated with the present owners, the Louis Shulmann Company of New York, extended to the local box paper dealers, and the Shulmann Company, commendation of the campaign which they have inaugurated on behalf of the allied industry. The Datz company is now distributing everywhere that boxes are made and in all supply houses auto truck bill boards and posters for interior and exterior posting that contain slogans boosting the sale and use of paper boxes. This campaign has been accomplishing results for the allied trade and in return compliments are being sent to Howard Marcus, head of the local offices and sales, telling of the good work and its achievements in the industry. This in turn is followed by the compliments of the National Box Manufacturers Association's president who is also connected with the Philadelphia box industry, and who extols the work and the recent exhibit of slogans, posters and ad matter which was placed on display at the convention held at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D. C., before the campaign started. Considerable expense is involved and is born solely by the Philadelphia paper dealer and the Louis Shulmann Company, New York, which controls the local firm.

To Finance Priest River Project

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

PORTLAND, Ore., July 25, 1931.—Reports from New York reaching the Pacific northwest late in July concerning the latest progress of the activities of the Pacific States Pulp and Paper company, were received with much favorable interest, as it promises development of the proposed enterprise at Priest River, Idaho, which has been talked for several months.

The financial house of George B. Caldwell & Co. of New York are to furnish the funds for this project, with $100,000 to be paid within a few days to the Pacific States Pulp and Paper company, $500,000 more in 60 days and the balance of the necessary $2,500,000 in monthly installments indicating completion of the project within a year. Contract to this effect was signed by the financial firm and C. W. Beardmore of Priest River who has been in the East for some time working on financing plans. However he has not given out anything definite as to the details of the project, yet it is believed that work on the pulp mill will start as soon as Mr. Beardmore returns to Priest River.

The power development which has been planned in the Metaline district by Hugh Cooper pending permission by the Federal power commission will involve a construction program there in Z-canyon which will probably be carried on concurrently with the pulp mill building as power for operation of the mill is expected to come from this source, near Metaline Falls.

Building of the pulp mill will require about a year. The engineer to be in charge of the construction will be named by Caldwell & Co.

Completing New Sulphite Tower

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

CORINTH, N. Y., July 27, 1931.—The new sulphite tower being built by the International Paper Company is nearing completion and plans call for having it in operation early in August. The structure is 85 feet high and is built throughout of concrete and iron materials. It will contain a number of large vats to be used in the making of liquids for the manufacture of sulphite pulp. It is said that the structure is being built at an estimated cost of about $100,000 and replaces a similar one destroyed last spring. Since the disastrous fire which destroyed the old tower the company has been handicapped to some extent in its operations but only recently made a contract with the Algonquin Paper Company to supply it with the needed materials. The majority of the men employed in the old structure have been placed at work in other departments until the new tower is ready.

Ample Water for Holyoke Mills

HOLYOKE, Mass., July 28, 1931.—A most unusual condition exists in the pouring of 5½ feet of water over the Holyoke dam during the past week. This is usually the dry time of the year but instead there is all the water that can be used by paper manufacturers and the use of auxiliary steam plants has been in large part avoided. A year ago and steam plants were being operated to furnish power for the mills.

Activities of Fox River Valley Paper Mills

Thilmany Pulp & Paper Co. to Move Tissue Division From Appleton to Kaukauna — Reconstruction of Sulphate Plant At Kaukauna Started—All Wisconsin Operations to Be Concentrated in One Central Plant—Kimberly-Clark's Good Showing

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

APPLETON, Wis., July 27, 1931.—Removal of the Wisconsin Tissue Division mill from Appleton, Wis., to Kaukauna, Wis., has been decided upon by the Thilmany Pulp and Paper Company, according to announcement made last week by M. A. Wertheimer, president. The work has been started and the changes will be accomplished within the next four months.

Economies possible under more centralized manufacturing operations made it seem wise to the company to assume the large capital outlay necessary to move the mill and will be another means of keeping down costs so as to retain the Thilmany products in a favorable position in the highly competitive market for light wrappings.

The branch mill at Appleton is equipped with six 1,000-pound beaters and four Jordans. It has two Fourdriniers, one 98-inch and one 106-inch. Tissues, light weight wrappings and special marked papers have been produced at a capacity of 35 tons in 24 hours. Both water and steam power have been used.

Reconstruction of the sulphate plant at Kaukauna has been started, and the two Fourdriniers will be installed there as soon as the building is ready. The company will then have all its Wisconsin operations in one central plant. Seventy-five men employed in the Appleton plant will be given preference when the Kaukauna force is augmented to take care of the additional local production. The Appleton mill will be abandoned when it has been dismantled and the company has no plans at this time for the disposition of the property. W. H. Falatick has been manager of the Appleton mill for a number of years.

Kimberly-Clark Earnings Improve

Earnings of the Kimberly-Clark Corporation, Neenah, Wis., showed a slight improvement in the second quarter of 1931 over the first quarter, according to the semi-annual statement issued by F. J. Sensenbrenner, president. The net income for the second quarter was $654,000, and for the first quarter $634,000, or a total for the half year of $1,288,000. After deducting $150,000 of preferred dividends for each quarter, the net was $484,000 for common stock in the first quarter and $504,000 for second quarter.

Net earnings on common stock were 96 cents for first quarter and $1.01 for second quarter, making $1.97 a share for the half year, against $1.39 for first quarter and $1.66 in second quarter of 1930, or $3.35 for the half year.

The company reported gross sales for the first quarter this year of $4,871,000 and $4,916,000 for second quarter, with $9,788,000 for the half year. There are 499,800 shares of common stock outstanding.

Pulpwood Consumption in Wisconsin

Despite the dwindling timber supply in Wisconsin, the state continues to rank second in the United States in the consumption of pulpwood and the production of wood pulp, according to federal statistics. In 1930 Wisconsin mills consumed 1,128,853 cords of pulpwood as against 1,233,962 in 1929. They produced 681,111 tons of wood pulp in 1930 as against 733,617 in 1929. This represents 15 per cent of the total pulpwood consumed in this country as a whole in 1930, and 14 per cent of the wood pulp. The national consumption of pulpwood decreased from 7,645,011 cords in 1929 to 7,155,588 cords in 1930, with 208 mills reporting in 1929 and 197 reporting in 1930. The total production of wood pulp sank from 4,865,885 tons in 1929 to 4,610,408 in 1930.

Consolidated Improvements

Power production at the Consolidated Water Power and Paper Company's dam at Stevens Point, Wis., will be improved by the blasting out of the old Jackson dam in the Wisconsin River. The company emptied the river channel over the week end so as to permit repairs to piers of bridges and took advantage of the low water to remove the old dam, which had impeded the flow of water to its power plant for years.

Work also has been started at Stevens Point on an island and foot bridge in the city park, to overcome the flooding of a portion of the area because of the level of the power dam being raised. About $1,200 is being spent on the improvement, given by the company to the city in return for flowage rights. The work is in charge of W. F. Thiele, chief engineer of the Consolidated.

Nekoosa-Edwards to Erect New Homes

Twenty new homes will be erected this season for employees by the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Company, at Port Edwards, Wis. The paper mill village is being extended along the Wisconsin river, where a scenic boulevard is being built with a width of 100 feet. The company furnishes the employee with a lot, sewer and water installation and side walk, and the materials for a lawn, value in all about $300, and the employee arranges to pay for the home through a building and loan contract. The village extensions are being planned by F. A. Cushing Smith, town planning engineer of Chicago. In 1927 the company started a building campaign with the slogan, "Live Where You Work and Own Your Own Home." Sixty new houses have been built since that time, and 33 existing houses sold to employees.

News of the Industry

Pulpwood shipments are being made by raft across Lake Superior with good success this summer. The first shipment for the Consolidated Water Power and Paper Company, delivered at Ashland, Wis., for reloading by rail, contained 8,800 cords of spruce valued at approximately $85,000. About six more rafts will be towed across by this company. Twenty additional employees have been added to reload the wood.

Another large raft was brought across from Port Arthur, Ont., by the Canadian tug Puckasaw to Washburn, Wis. It was consigned by C. W. Cox, of Port Arthur, to the Pulp Wood Company, Appleton, Wis. The wood is being reshipped to Fox River Valley paper mills.

Paper manufacturers have been represented liberally at conferences held in Wisconsin relative to the proposed increase of 15 per cent in freight rates. The Public Service Commission, of Wisconsin, is making a study of the situation, as are the chambers of commerce and traffic associa-

tions. The mill owners vary in opinion, some feeling that the increase should be vigorously opposed. Others believe the railroads are entitled to the increase if they can submit actual proof of the need. Others believe no harm will be done in granting the increase if it is made general.

Cities of the Fox River Valley Municipalities Association are arranging for a survey relative to the possibilities of a metropolitan sewage disposal system, to be located at some central point in the valley. If this is brought about, the paper mills may find a solution of their present difficulty in disposing of mill wastes, principally sulphite liquor. An effort has been made for some time to find a means of disposal so as to overcome the river pollution and its serious effects.

Wisconsin's federal forest office will have at its disposal $75,100 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1931 as compared to $45,004 for the last year. About $30,000 will be spent for telephone lines, cabins at lookout towers, and roads, according to Ray Harmon, forest supervisor. Approximately the same amount will be devoted to administration and purchase of forestry and fire fighting equipment. Another $15,000 will be used on the tree planting program and the erection of buildings at the federal nursery at Rhinelander, Wis.

Rearing of 25,000 trout to fingerling size will be accomplished this year by the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Company, Nekoosa, Ws., in its impounded Nepco lake, even though the State of Wisconsin discontinues its support of the Nepco hatchery. The state also has 25,000 trout in the lake but will move them to another hatchery because of the curtailment of funds for conservation work. It is possible that wall-eyed pike may be reared in the Nepco hatchery in the future, according to E. P. Gleason, chief engineer.

W. A. Munro, president of the Munising Paper Company, Munising, Mich., has been elected president of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau. The bureau is engaged in promotion of the recreational and industrial advantages of upper Michigan.

Gilbert Krueger, of Neenah, Wis., has been made advertising manager of the Tuttle Press, Appleton, Wis. Mr. Krueger spent the last year with the Baker Advertising Company, of Green Bay, Wis.

Frank J. Schneller, vice president and sales manager of the Gilbert Paper Company, Menasha, Wis., has been chosen with nine other men to represent The American Legion national organization at the Fidac international congress at Prague in August. Fidac is the international organization of veterans of the Allied armies serving in the World War.

Completing Raymond Bag Building

DAYTON, Ohio, July 27, 1931.—Officials of the Raymond Bag Company of Middletown announced the latter part of the past week that the new $350,000 plant being erected on Tytus avenue in the Paper City, will be completed within two weeks and that the work of transferring all equipment from the old establishment on Girard Avenue, will be started immediately.

The plant is declared to be one of the most modern in the United States, all of the latest appliances being installed in addition to the equipment already of the latest type being transferred from the old mills.

The Raymond Bag Company some time ago acquired a large tract of land on Tytus avenue as a site for new buildings. It is ideally located and the near completion of the project is a matter of gratification to the company officials and their friends in the Miami Valley and throughout the country.

John N. Carlisle Dead

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 25, 1931.—John N. Carlisle, prominent in paper manufacturing circles of Northern New York and a director of the St. Regis Paper Company, died at his home here this week following the effects of a paralytic stroke several weeks ago. He was born in 1866 in Cortlandt county but came to this city at an early age where the foundation for his life of achievement was made. He was stricken at a business meeting in Albany early in the Spring and although his condition was critical from the start it was hoped by his many friends that he would ultimately recover. Among those with him when he passed away was Floyd L. Carlisle, a brother, who is president of the St. Regis Paper Company.

The career of the noted financier started about 1890 after he had taken an extensive course in the study of law. It was not until about 1920, however, before he became a prominent figure in the hydro-electric power field of Northern New York when his brother, F. L. Carlisle, and associates, took over the control of the Northern New York Utilities. The deceased man was chosen president of the company because of his experience and he retained that position until his death.

For many years he was also a prominent member of both the New York State Forestry Association and the Empire Forest Products Association. He was president of the latter organization at the time of his death, having been elected to that position last year to succeed George W. Sisson. He was also vice president of the New York State Conservation Association and was regarded as an authority on reforestation matters. Many addresses were delivered by him throughout the state in which he sought to impress upon the people and the government the importance of creating new forest tracts. Soon after his entrance in the public utility field Mr. Carlisle was chosen president of the Power Corporation of New York in addition to becoming a director of the Northeastern Power Company, St. Regis Paper Company, Mohawk Hudson Power Company, and the Northern New York Trust Company.

He was also prominent in politics and was among the leading candidates for the nomination for governor of the state in 1914 and 1916 on the democratic ticket. He also served as a public service commissioner for some time and through his zealous efforts became one of the outstanding figures in the state capitol during the early stages of his career.

Among the organizations in which he held membership were the American Bar Association, New York State Bar Association, Black River Valley Club, Fort Orange Club of Albany, Jefferson County Golf Club, Thousand Island Country Club and various Masonic bodies.

Selecting Worm Gear Speed Reducers

Engineers and productions men will be interested in the chapter on "Selecting the Correct Worm Gear Speed Reducer for the Job," that appears in the new Worm Gear Speed Reducer Book just issued by the W. A. Jones Foundry and Machine Company, 4401 West Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Ill. This chapter makes it very simple to select the right reducer and gives the list price of each machine. Other data of practical, up-to-date value on worm gear speed reducers, also photographs of interesting applications, are contained in this book. A copy will be sent without cost to anyone writing to the manufacturer for it.

Ontario Fine Paper Mills Are Fairly Active

Considerable Business Secured From Prairie Provinces and Pacific Coast, Especially Orders for Book and Litho Papers—Plants Manufacturing Bonds, Writings and Ledgers Moderately Busy—Improvement Noticed In Coarse Paper Industry

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

TORONTO, Ont., July 27, 1931.—Despite the fact that hard times are supposed to exist to a marked degree throughout the Canadian West, Ontario mills manufacturing fine papers are getting some nice business from the prairie provinces and the Pacific Coast. One of the big Ontario mills reports that the amount of business coming from the West appears to minimise the cry of depressed conditions in Alberta, Saskatchewan and across the Rockies, and adds that they have been receiving some splendid orders for book and litho papers, while at the same time their eastern tonnage is keeping up well. This means that they have a few weeks ahead for their machines. There is also a tendency in the paper market generally toward the purchase of better class papers, which is taken as a favorable sign.

Considering the holiday season, mills manufacturing bonds, writings and ledgers are fairly busy, although few of them are operating at capacity. Coarse paper mills are also operating on a better basis than they have been favored with for some time as the result of a picking up in retail business generally, due to favorable summer weather conditions. Mills manufacturing grease proof, waxing and glassine are slightly busier than they were this time last month, and there is slightly increased activity in the coated paper manufacturing field.

The box and paper board industry continues somewhat sluggish, with the paper box industry operating lightly and consequently making diminished requisitions from the board mills. This condition, however, seasonal for the summer months are always quiet ones in the paper box line. The paper converting trade continues dull, with light demand for envelopes and general stationery lines. The holiday season is having an adverse effect on the wholesale end of the paper industry but it is estimated that there is a lot of printing almost ready to be released and improved conditions are looked for toward the end of the holiday season.

Coast Paper Mills on New Treaty

According to word from Vancouver, news print manufacturers in British Columbia are not quite sure whether the Australian trade agreement will benefit or interfere with their trade in the Antipodes. "About the only thing in the agreement that looks definitely favorable is the fact that it puts us on a more permanent footing," said one of the paper executives. "But it leaves us on a par with the United Kingdom and the United Kingdom is our chief competitor in the Australian market. We are given a preference over Scandinavian and other countries, but their business in Australia is so small now that we hardly regard them as competitors."

The factor that disturbs the news print manufacturers in British Columbia is the apparent effect of the Australian treaty in New Zealand. New Zealand is apparently very much annoyed with the butter provisions in the treaty and for that reason it is feared that retaliation may be resorted to in New Zealand's curtailment orders in Canada. The New Zealand market has lately become an important factor so far as British Columbia mills are concerned. British Columbia mills now supply about 30 per cent of the Canadian news print going into the Australian market. Last year Canada's news print exports to the Commonwealth were valued at more than $5,000,000.

When the preference was first negotiated for Canadian news print in Australia some five years ago, Powell River Company more than doubled its capacity, and other companies also expanded. Since then trade with Australia has grown steadily. Pacific Mills, Ltd., at Ocean Falls, has been a large contributor to the Australian news print market. British Columbia Pulp and Paper Company has been selling sulphite there, and Westminister Paper Mills has developed large sales in paper specialties, tissues, etc. In the original news print duties the Canadian product went in on the free list, while the products from countries other than British paid a duty of $15 a ton. Subsequently a change was made under which the duty on Canadian news print was raised to $5 a ton and that from countries other than Great Britain $20 a ton. The five dollars a ton duty has now been removed. Australian publishers, hit by the high cost of production, are believed to have advocated the change.

News Print Status Hits Forestation

Indications of the extent to which the pulpwood industry in northwestern Ontario was affected last year by news print and business conditions generally is seen in the annual report of the Port Arthur Crown Timber Agent. This shows a total of 175,625 cords of pulpwood cut in the district in the season of 1930-31, compared with 532,087 cords taken out in the previous season. The report is for the year ending June 10. In the season of 1928-29, the report shows that the total number of cords of pulpwood taken out was 279,983 while in the previous year, 1927-28, 451,062 cords of pulpwood were cut in the district.

Paper-Makers Rough with Minister

The Hon. William Finlayson, Ontario Minister of Lands and Forests, was given a rough passage by the crowd that packed the municipal auditorium in Fort William to hear the Minister's reply to an open letter from the local Brotherhood of Papermakers. Mr. Finlayson stuck to his guns and bravely defended the policies of his party. In no uncertain tones he declared that he was "fighting the battle of Northwestern Ontario and its people should adopt a reasonable attitude." Mr. Finlayson asserted that while the Government had it within its power to cancel limits of news print companies in the district, such action would be disastrous. The open letter suggested to the Minister that if the companies refused to resume operations, the Government itself should take over the plants.

Box Makers Considering Merger?

The attempts, made about a year ago, to effect a merger of various companies in the container, carton and paper box field in Canada, have been renewed, it is stated, a New York organization now endeavoring to bring the different companies together. Demoralization in the container and paper box field in Canada came first as a re-

flection of similar conditions in the United States and was intensified by the erection of a number of new plants that definitely provided excess production capacity. While the present Government at Ottawa has given to the package trades substantial protection against products dumped in from the United States, there is considerable price-cutting going on. Few of the companies are earning normal profits. Offers have been made, it is stated, to several of the companies to join in a merger, but it is hardly likely that such organizations as the Hinde & Dauche Company, of Canada; Dominion Paper Box Company, subsidiary of the F. N. Burt Company, and some others, will be interested in the proposition, whatever any of the other companies may do.

Notes and Jottings of the Trade

The Toronto printing and paper trades have received from Canada Paper Wholesale a neat folder in compact form containing samples of the company's Canadian made Antique, Ripple and Super Calendered cover papers which are carried in stock at the company's warehouse, 109 Simcoe street. The lines include Fibrestoc, Alligator, Radiant, Derby, Windsor, Coral and Tinted Art.

C. V. Hodder, secretary of the Canadian Paper Box Manufacturers' Association, Toronto, is spending a few week's holiday in the French River district.

C. E. French, of the Toronto office of the Howard Smith Paper Mills, was in Montreal a few days ago attending the funeral of the late Mrs. C. Howard Smith, widow of the late president of the Howard Smith Paper Mills.

The 1932 sample book of Dersine fancy cover papers for the paper box trade has been received by Paper Sales, Ltd., Toronto, who handle this line in the Dominion. Dersine covers are manufactured by John Dickenson, Company, London, England.

A. P. Costigane, secretary-engineer of the Ontario Pulp and Paper Makers' Safety Association, has returned to Toronto after visiting the Western group of paper mills in prosecution of his work. Mills visited included the Abitibi mill at Sault Ste. Marie; Thunder Bay Paper Company at Port Arthur; Provincial at Port Arthur; Kenora, Dryden, Fort Francis, Fort William and the Great Lakes Paper Company. Provincial Paper is operating from four to five days a week, the Great Lakes Paper Company, at Fort William, is operating steadily, and the Fort Francis mill intermittently. All of the other mills are pretty well closed down. Mr. Costigane states that in spite of the general depression accident prevention is being carried on a satisfactory basis and everything in this respect is in good shape. The accident record so far this year has been unusually satisfactory, there having been only one fatal accident since the beginning of the year and this one having developed into pneumonia after the accident.

Interlake Tissue Mills, Ltd., has installed a new wet end to the No. 1 machine which produces the Interlake M. G. papers, at its mill in Merritton, Ont. This new wet end, which was built by the Dominion Engineering Works, includes a special shake of improved design. An increase of production by about 25 per cent. is anticipated as the result of this new installation.

George C. Pauline, son of George W. Pauline, managing director of Alliance Paper Mills, has commenced his paper career and is now located in the head office of the company in Toronto.

Several hundred dollars damage was done to the main building of the Don Valley Paper Company's plant in Toronto by fire which broke out in the ventilator of the roof. The damage was mostly caused by the water used to extinguish the slight fire.

New Home of Central States Paper & Bag Co.

The illustrations presented herewith represent the new building at 2600 North Broadway, St. Louis, Mo., which is devoted exclusively to the general offices and factory of the Central States Paper and Bag Company.

The six stories and basement contain approximately one hundred square feet of floor space and with ample light

CENTRAL STATES PAPER & BAG BUILDING

and ventilation makes an ideal place in which to manufacture special paper bags, car liners, fabricated cellophane products and paper specialties.

There is a private six-car railroad siding which permits the daily shipment of pool and solid cars as well as the prompt unloading of cars of raw materials. The company has branch offices in New York, Boston, Chicago and Detroit.

Straw Prospects Good in Ohio

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

DAYTON, Ohio, July 27, 1931.—Straw prospects are admittedly very good in the Miami Valley and the Middle States despite the extremely hot weather and the subsequent heavy rains and windstorms which prevailed in this and other sections of Ohio during the harvesting season.

The heavy rains have interfered to a large extent with harvesting, much of the shocked wheat having been beaten to the ground by the terrific downpour or scattered to the four winds by the cyclonic disturbances.

Cessation of threshing activities lasted a whole week and valuable time in sending wheat to market was lost during this period by many growers. However, the price is the lowest in many years and the chances are the farmers will realize comparatively as much, if not more, on their straw supplies from straw paper manufacturers and others in the Middle West as from the ripened grain. Considerable wheat has been blown down and is sprouting on the ground and some of the shocked wheat also began to sprout, it is reported by farmers. These conditions do not make for a high quality of straw but fortunately a vast amount of threshing was completed before the weather conditions became unfavorable and as a result the straw supply is expected to be satisfactory.

Boston Paper Market Conditions Fairly Steady

While Current Paper Business Is Somewhat Spotty, Inquiries Generally Indicate Greater Volume to Come Shortly—Standard Grades of Fine Paper Moderately Active, Although Purchasing Consists Mostly of Hand-to-Mouth Orders

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

BOSTON, Mass., July 27, 1931.—The local paper trade is generally cheerful, with a fair, though somewhat spotty, business prevailing and indications of a greater volume to come. Naturally the season of the year has tended to affect the amount of orders to some extent in a number of lines, but fundamental conditions appear sound, so that plans are being made for development in various industries. The demand from advertisers continues to bring orders from printers for paper used in direct mail campaigns. In some instances there is more activity in fine paper, although buying is hand-to-mouth. Blottings are in fair demand.

A fair tonnage of wrapping paper is moving, although complaint is made that prices should be higher, even after a recent advance. One company notes the first five months of 1931 as 40 per cent better than for the same period in 1930. A quarter-cent advance of colored kraft is holding. Summer specialties, particularly those used at shore resorts and parks, such as drinking cups, ice cream containers, etc., are in good demand. Box boards are moving in about the same amount. The call for supplies used in making shoe boxes has been rather active and there is a fair interest in material for candy cartons. Paper stock dealers say the market is dull and listless, with no prospect for betterment before fall. Values continue at the same levels.

D. F. Munroe Co. to Move

The Boston offices of the D. F. Munroe Company, dealers in wrapping paper, specialties and twine, are to be moved on or about October 1 from 299 Congress street to more desirable and attractive quarters at 287-293 Congress street, where they will continue to welcome all friends, old and new. The D. F. Munroe Company started in business in 1893 at 169 Congress street, but for the last 35 years their headquarters have been at their present address.

Many years ago, their business outgrew the available storage there, forcing them to build a large supplementary railroad warehouse at Boynton Yard, Somerville, just across the river. This building attracted considerable attention in the trade on account of its peculiar construction and was then admitted to be a model paper warehouse. Although the building houses comfortably over 100 car loads of paper, more space is now demanded, so that its capacity is being increased about 40 per cent.

Here will be assembled under one roof all the stocks of merchandise now temporarily carried elsewhere, in order to serve customers even better and more economically than in the past. The most modern and complete cutting room equipment for sheeting, slitting and rewinding will be set up in this building, besides press cutters, twine rewinders and box stitching machines. Private telephones and a fleet of auto-trucks will insure continual "up-to-the-minute" service.

Henry Ford Returns From Western Trip

Henry Ford, manager of the fine paper specialty department of the Andrews Paper Company, has returned from a successful business trip to the West in connection with a number of lines distributed by the concern. They include Menssana Sheepskin Parchment, principally for college diplomas, and Andrews Artificial Parchment, together with the leather diploma covers, of all of which the Andrews Paper Company are large importers. These lines have been popular in the East, and used to some degree throughout the United States, but in the coming season will be employed extensively. The firm sells these lines to diploma makers only.

The company has customers in all parts of the country and in his trip Mr. Ford called on many of the firm's good friends. He took the Northern Route to Denver, then the Southern Route, including Kansas City, St. Louis and Louisville, and north via Columbus and Cleveland. Mr. Ford says that although there is an evident improvement in many lines in the Eastern part of the country, conditions in the Middle West and South are not so encouraging. In the engraving lines, conditions are apparently much better than they have been and members of that trade look forward to an early marked improvement.

News of the Trade

President S. L. Wilson, of the American Writing Paper Company, Vice President R. D. W. Ewing, and Assistant Sales Manager R. B. McDougall, were in conference with their local service houses last week.

The New Haven Pulp and Board Company, New Haven, Conn., closed last week for repairs.

The carriers' case for increased revenue will be called at Portland, Me., August 4, when those who wish to oppose the application for increased freight rates will be heard, it is stated at the offices of the New England Paper and Pulp Traffic Association.

George D. Allen, treasurer of Knight, Allen & Clark, Inc., has returned from a vacation at Scituate, Mass.

John H. Brewer, general manager of the Storrs & Bement Company, is at Falmouth, Mass., for a two weeks' vacation.

A daughter was born Tuesday to Mr. and Mrs. Richard F. Piper, of Newton, Mass. Mr. Piper, a salesman for the Baird & Bartlett Company, is receiving congratulations from many friends.

Carl A. Schiebler, sales service demonstrator of Patten Mimeo-Bonds, made by the Patten Paper Company, Ltd., Appleton, Wis., is in the city for three or four weeks.

W. L. Chadwick, director of sales of the United Paperboard Company, with headquarters at the New York office, was here for a few days recently, calling at the Boston office.

The Standard Paper Company, Inc., Providence, R. I., has been incorporated with a capital stock of 200 common shares, of no par value. The incorporators are Samuel Temkin, 154 Prospect street, Providence; Jacob S. Temkin, and Samuel L. Silverman.

Guy H. Beckett Made Vice President

HAMILTON, Ohio, July 27, 1931.—Guy H. Beckett has been elected vice president of the Beckett Paper Company, Hamilton, Ohio, succeeding W. Verne Williams, resigned.

Tripped by a Speck

When specks trip-up a selling job based on quality, there's only one thing left to talk about —*price.*

Protect quality and you protect profits. Let us show you how other mills are guarding old business, winning new business with Bird Centrifined paper.

BIRD MACHINE COMPANY **SOUTH WALPOLE, MASSACHUSETTS**

manufacturers of the Bird Centrifiner under license from the Centrifugal Engineering & Patents Corp., owners of the Erkenator Patents.

BIRD CENTRIFINERS

4994

Kraft Paper Trade Conference Rules

Full text of the kraft paper industry's trade practices conference rules are made public Monday of each week by the Federal Trade Commission following the industry's acceptance of changes of wording in several rules as suggested by the commission.

The Commission also declined to approve or accept one Group I and five Group II rules.

Ten Group I rules approved by the Commission relate to such practices as inducing breach of contract; defamation of competitors; false disparagement of grade or quality; enticing employees of a competitor; price discrimination; secret payment of rebates; selling goods below cost with the intent of injuring a competitor; deviation from established standards of the industry; and offering merchandise for sale as at a price reduced from a marked-up or fictitious figure.

Group II rules, accepted as expressions of the trade, pertain to a regulation adopted by the industry regarding the sale of kraft paper and to a committee on trade practices.

The Commission's official statement to the trade in full text follows:

A Trade Practice Conference for the Kraft Paper Industry was held in the United States Chamber of Commerce Building, Washington, D. C., June 28, 1929, under the direction of Commissioner William E. Humphrey, of the Federal Trade Commission, assisted by George McCorkle and Stephen C. Van Fleet, Assistant Directors, Trade Practice Conferences.

It was estimated that eighty-five per cent of the Kraft Paper Industry was present or represented at the Conference. In addition to the membership of the National Kraft Paper Manufacturers' Association, and the American Paper and Pulp Association, there were twenty-five firms represented.

After a brief address by Commissioner Humphrey, the Conference discussed and adopted eighteen resolutions dealing with the various trade or business practices. The Commission, after consideration, has reworded some of these resolutions, and has divided them into Group I and Group II. Those in Group I the Commission has approved, and those in Group II the Commission has accepted as expressions of the trade. The Commission declined to approve or accept Rule 9 (Group I), and Rules 10, 11, 13, 15 and 16 (of Group II), as published October 9, 1929.

The Commission has directed that notice be given that in referring to or quoting trade practice conference rules, the form in which they appear in the Commission's Official Statement be followed with reference to wording, grouping, numbering and lettering.

Group I

RULE 1.

The Commission substituted and approved the following for Rule 1, Group I, as published October 9, 1929:

> Maliciously inducing or attempting to induce the breach of existing contracts between competitors and their customers by any false or deceptive means whatsoever, or interfering with or obstructing the performance of any such contractual duties or services by any such means, with the purpose and effect of unduly hampering, injuring, or embarrassing competitors in their businesses, is an unfair trade practice.

RULE 2.

The Commission substituted and approved the following for Rule 2, Group 1, as published October 9, 1929:

> The defamation of competitors by falsely imputing to them dishonorable conduct, inability to perform contracts, questionable credit standing, or by other false representations, with the tendency and capacity to mislead or deceive purchasers or prospective purchasers, is an unfair trade practice.

RULE 3.

The Commission substituted and approved the following for Rule 3, Group I, as published October 9, 1929:

> The false disparagement of the grade or quality of the goods of competitors with the tendency and capacity to mislead or deceive purchasers or prospective purchasers is an unfair trade practice.

RULE 4.

The Commission substituted and approved the following for Rule 4, Group I, as published October 9, 1929:

> The making or causing or permitting to be made or published any false, untrue, or deceptive statement by way of advertisement or otherwise concerning the grade, quality, quantity, substance, character, nature, origin, size, or preparation of any product of the industry having the tendency and capacity to mislead or deceive purchasers or prospective purchasers, is an unfair trade practice.

RULE 5.

The Commission substituted and approved the following for Rule 5, Group 1, as published October 9, 1929:

> Maliciously enticing away the employees of competitors with the purpose and effect of unduly hampering, injuring, or embarrassing competitors in their businesses is an unfair trade practice.

RULE 6.

The commission substituted and approved the following for Rule 6, Group I, as published October 9, 1929:

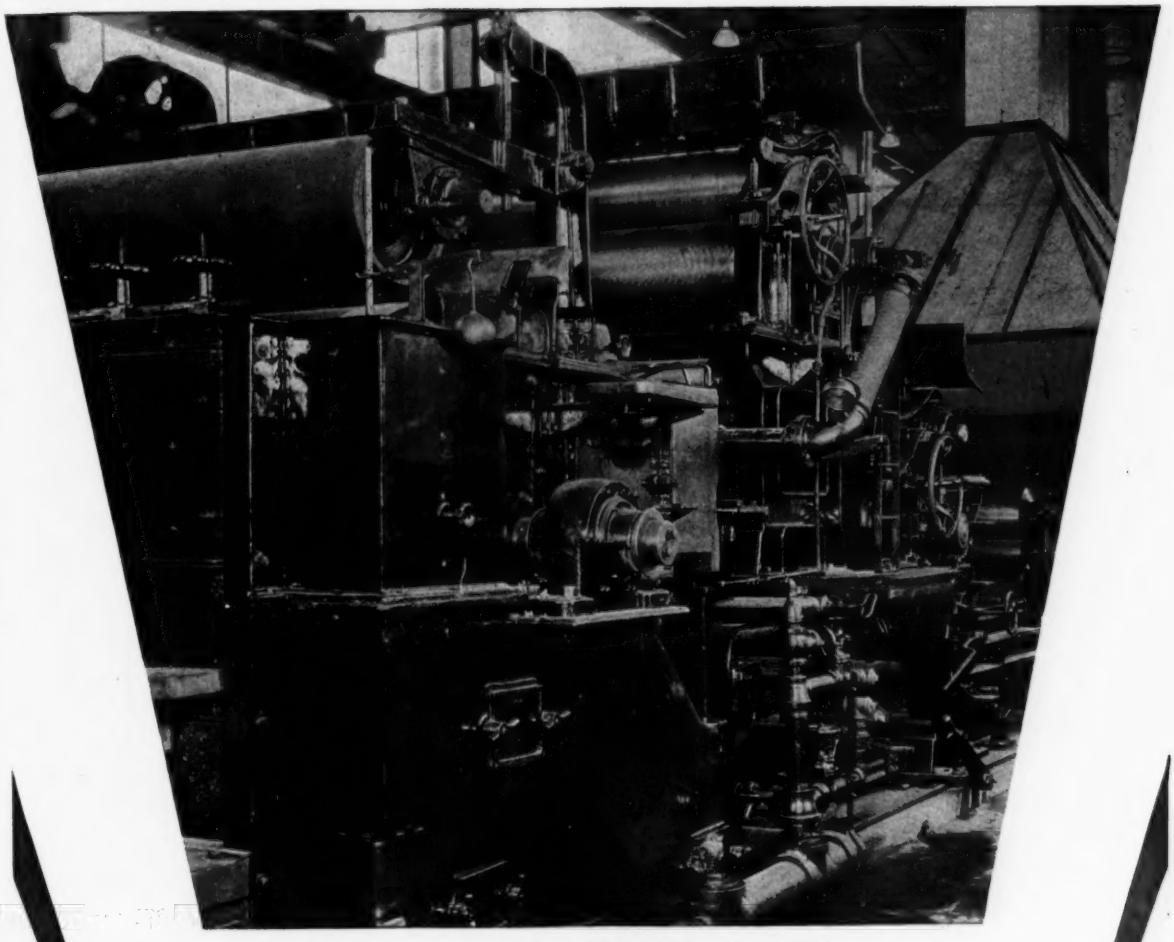
> It is an unfair trade practice for any person engaged in interstate commerce, in the course of such commerce, either directly or indirectly, to discriminate in price between different purchasers of commodities, where the effect of such discrimination may be to substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly in any line of commerce; provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent discrimination in price between purchasers of the same class on account of differences in the grade, quality or quantity of the commodity sold, or that makes only due allowance for differences in the cost of selling or transportation, or discrimination in price in the same or different communities, made in good faith to meet competition: and provided further, that nothing herein contained shall prevent persons engaged in selling the products of this industry in commerce from selecting their own customers in bona fide transactions and not in restraint of trade.

RULE 7.

The Commission substituted and approved the following for Rule 7, Group I, as published October 9, 1929:

> The secret payment or allowance of rebates, refunds, commissions, or unearned discounts, whether in the form of money or otherwise, or secretly extending to certain purchasers special services or privileges, not extended to all purchasers under like terms and conditions, with the intent and with the effect of injuring a competitor and where the effect may be to substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly or to unreasonably restrain trade, is an unfair trade practice.

DOWNINGTOWN



FELT MACHINE · · · · · · SUCTION ROLL

Every Felt Machine built by this company for the past 15 years has been equipped with suction rolls, some of these being suction press. A few of the prominent manufacturers having Downingtown Felt Machines are Congoleum-Nairn, Inc., Philip Carey Mfg. Co., Flintkote Company, Barrett Co., and F. J. Watson Co. If you would like some information regarding the benefits obtained from the installation of Downingtown Suction Rolls on felt machines or on machines making practically every kind of paper or board, write us. Our Catalog No. 103 fully describes the roll. The Downingtown Manufacturing Company, Downingtown, Pennsylvania.

RULE 8.

The Commission substituted and approved the following for Rule 8, Group I, as published October 9, 1929:

The selling of goods below cost with the intent and with the effect of injuring a competitor and where the effect may be to substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly or to unreasonably restrain trade, is an unfair trade practice.

RULE 9.

The Commission substituted and approved the following for Rule 12, Group II, as published October 9, 1929:

Deviation from the established standards of the industry by any deceptive or false means or device with the effect of misleading or deceiving purchasers or prospective purchasers is an unfair trade practice.

RULE 10.

The Commission substituted and approved the following for Rule 14, Group II, as published October 9, 1929:

Offering for sale merchandise at a price reduced from a marked-up or fictitious price with the tendency and capacity to mislead or deceive purchasers or prospective purchasers is an unfair trade practice.

Group II

RULE A.

The Commission substituted and accepted the following for Rule 17, Group II, as published October 9, 1929:

The sale of kraft paper in violation of any of the rules approved or accepted by the Federal Trade Commission under the subterfuge that the seller is required to do so by a contract antedating the approval or acceptance of said rules, when in fact no valid and enforcible contract or agreement antedating the approval or acceptance of the rules exists is condemned by the industry.

RULE B.

The Commission substituted and accepted the following for the Appendix as published October 9, 1929:

A Committee on Trade Practices is hereby created to cooperate with the Federal Trade Commission and to perform such acts as may be proper to put these rules into effect.

By direction of the Commission:

OTIS B. JOHNSON, Secretary.

P.S. Attention is called to Federal Trade Commission vs. Raladam Company, decided May 25, 1931, in which the Supreme Court of the United States has apparently held that in order for a practice to constitute an unfair method of competition it must be shown to have the tendency to injuriously affect the business of competitors.

E. S. Lansing Injured in Auto Accident

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 18, 1931—Edward S. Lansing, vice-president of the Bagley & Sewall Company, is confined to the city hospital from serious injuries received when his car skidded from the roadway near this place. He has a severe fracture of a leg and numerous cuts and bruises about the body. It has not yet been determined whether or not it will be necessary to amputate the leg although the medical attendants are trying to prevent development of blood poisoning. It was learned that the bones in the upper part of his leg are badly splintered. Latest reports are to the effect that his condition is showing improvement. Mr. Lansing is a native of this city and is a son of the late Stuart D. Lansing, formerly president of the Bagley & Sewall Co. He was educated in the local public schools and studied for some time at Yale University before leaving to join the local company. He served as a captain overseas during the recent war and saw active service.

Quiet Paper Demand in Indianapolis

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 27, 1931.—Production of the paper products in this state has been curtailed during the last week or two in order to create a better balance between consumption and production. Board, corrugated boxes and similar materials, which are the chief products in this state, are not selling so well just now and the manufacturers, with fair stocks on hand are content to let sales catch up with production. Just when business in these lines will pick up is problematical. There are several executives who believe next fall will see a gradual expansion of the market, but there are others who are not looking for much improvement before spring. Those manufacturers who make waxed paper containers, however, are going along in good shape. The extremely warm weather during much of the present summer has created a good demand for these products from ice cream and soda fountain sources.

Demand for news print continues on about the same level of this season a year ago. In some sections the publishing companies seem to be able to keep their advertising in such shape as to warrant papers of customary size, but in many cities this has been impossible and papers have fallen off in size. Fall should see a change for the better, as it generally does, but whether it will be better than a year ago is doubtful. One local general manager declared his paper was having very little trouble in keeping up the week day advertising volume, but Sunday advertising had slumped materially.

Paper plates, napkins, towels and toilet papers all are going well since the coming of hot weather and there appears no prospect of any slump until the end of August at least. With the coming of cooler weather, naturally this market will drop, but the total this summer is somewhat better than a year ago.

In the meantime some of the mills in this state are using the dull season to make repairs. Local machinery dealers say they have had quite a few inquiries and some sales from paper makers in this territory.

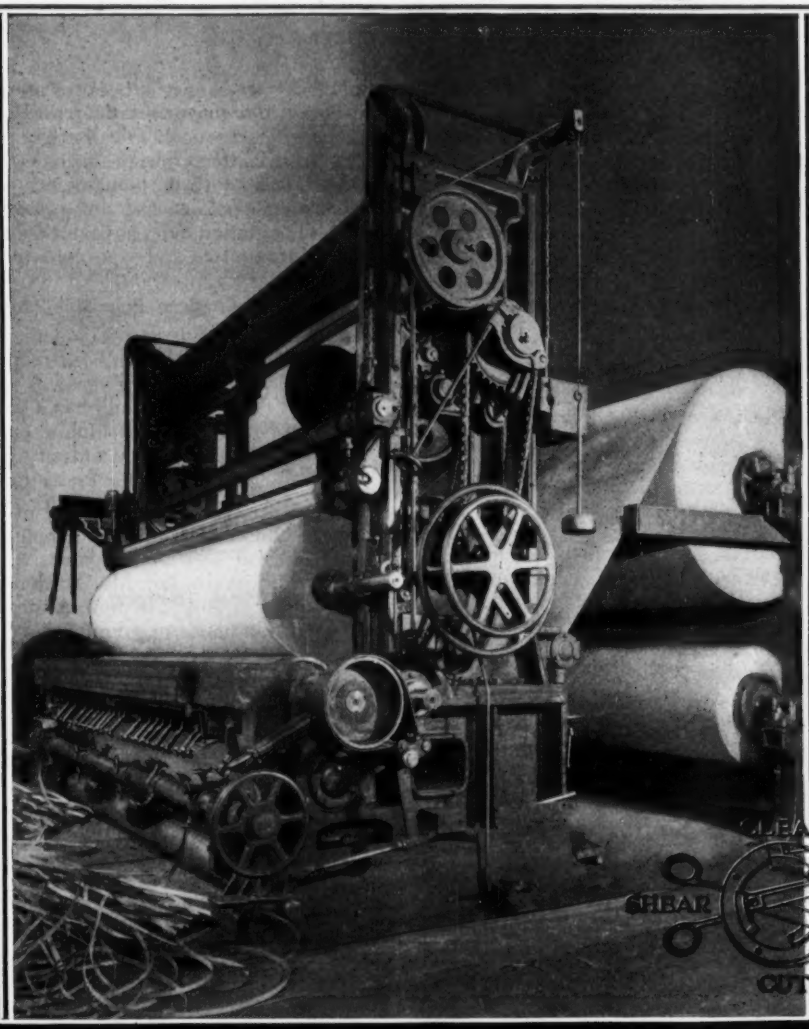
Accident Prevention Campaign

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

ALBANY, N. Y., July 27, 1931.—A number of paper mills and other industrial plants in this city and vicinity have already received entrance blanks for the seventh annual state-wide accident prevention campaign which will start late next month under the direction of Associated Industries. It was learned that in the contest of last year 1,428 concerns were enrolled employing in the neighborhood of 300,000 workers. Chamber of Commerce organizations in the various cities are aiding in the preliminary details details prior to the starting of the contest which is to be concluded late in November.

Reports of the standings of each contestant will be published weekly and prizes will be awarded the winners when the campaign is finished. It is claimed by many that previous contests have been largely the means of reducing accidents to a minimum in the industrial establishments of the state. In the drive being started next month no financial obligation will be assumed by the contestants inasmuch as Associated Industries is bearing the major portion of the expense. All concerns employing over sixteen workers will also be allowed to enter whether or not it has membership in Associated Industries. It is claimed that the contest will afford an excellent opportunity for a comparison of the accident records of concerns of about the same class while also providing opportunity for practical safety work.

a clean cut ~ a sure cut ~ a shear cut ~



LANGSTON
Slitters & Rewinders

THESE qualities, built into every Langston Slitter, insure long-time profits to you: heavier construction; improved two-drum winding principle; the famous Shear-Cut . . . a *clean* cut, a *sure* cut; chrome nickel; heat-treated steel gears; economical lubrication; oversize ball and roller bearings. In many plants Langston Slitters are reducing upkeep and labor costs . . . saving money for their users. Ask for facts.

SAMUEL M. LANGSTON COMPANY, *Camden, New Jersey*

a shear cut ~ a clean cut ~ a sure cut ~ a shear cut ~

a clean cut ~ a sure cut ~ a shear cut ~

CANADA AMENDS TAX ON FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS

(Continued from page 13)

down the influx of foreign publications not considered in the public interest.

8. Because the Bennett budget also carried provisions which imposed additional heavy burdens on the publishing industry in Canada. A sales tax of 4 per cent on all plant equipment, and on all raw materials except paper which is subject to 2 per cent sales tax. The postage was increased by 50 per cent on all publications with circulations of 10,000 or over.

Paper Plant for Halifax

A dispatch from Halifax, N. S., says: An outstanding event in the industrial life of Nova Scotia was the recent opening and starting of the plant of the Maritime Paper Products, Ltd. The equipment is the finest of its kind on the continent. The company holds at present a five years' contract from the largest users of corrugated paper products in the Maritime Provinces.

Canada Power and Belgo

The Hon. Charles Dunning, in a further statement regarding the proposed re-organization of Canada Power and Paper Corporation, says the success of the plan is now reasonably assured. Of the outstanding bonds 71.3 per cent had been deposited, and there was only one issue not up to the stipulated requirements. That was the Belgo Canadian bonds, and here the discrepancy was only 1½ per cent, with definite promise that further support would be forthcoming. So far as the other securities are concerned, the percentage of debentures deposited at the time referred to was 63 per cent of preferred shares, 62 per cent and of common shares 68 per cent.

Under the circumstances the committee is proceeding with its plans for management, and will be in a position to announce these just as soon as the adoption of the plan is confirmed.

Mr. Dunning made the further announcement that the committee's plan provides for the complete separation of Canada Power and Paper and the Anglo-Canadian Company.

Meanwhile Hubert Biarmans, former president of the Belgo Canadian Paper Company, who has been actively organizing opposition to the Canadian Power and Paper plan, is now in Europe for the purpose of arranging the raising of $5,000,000 of new capital for the rehabilitation of the Belgo Company provided efforts to keep it outside the merger are successful. Just prior to sailing he gave out the following statement:

"The fact that I subscribe myself 25 per cent of the Belgo new capital should be sufficient for the committee to realize that I have full confidence in my reorganization plans and in the future success of Belgo as a separate unit.

"The Belgo-Canadian Paper Company under my management became a great success, which would still exist, now, notwithstanding the market conditions, should I still be at the head of that company.

"I may also add that this new money will be solidly guaranteed not only by valuable assets, but also by the low manufacturing cost of paper, which I have established and which I guarantee to carry out, and by the assurance that less than three months after we started operations we will have orders allowing us to run at 50 per cent capacity.

"I am already assured of 35 per cent now and it will not take long before I complete the 50 per cent mark. If I mention 50 per cent it is because my program is based on that figure to arrive at a satisfactory result.

"I take this occasion to call attention to the fact that in my re-organization plan, provision will be made for a fair compensation to those bondholders and preferred shareholders of Belgo, in case the property should be bought through liquidation, who have not deposited their securities with the committee and who consequently are supporting my plan of reorganization."

Chatham Pulp Mill Re-opened

The pulp mill of Fraser Companies at Chatham, N. B., closed for two months, has been reopened with a crew of about 150 workers. Activity was preceded by a plant overhaul. The Chatham mill has a production capacity of 18,000 tons of unbleached sulphite pulp. A similar unit at Edmundston has an annual output of 12,000 tons.

New Official for Fraser Companies

Hugh Mackay, resident director of W. C. Pitfield & Co. in Saint John, has accepted the appointment of director of lumber sales of Fraser Companies, Ltd. Prior to joining the Pitfield organization, Mr. Mackay had long experience in the lumber trade. The new connection does not involve any changes in his association with W. C. Pitfield & Co.

Howard Smith Paper Co.'s Sales

Sales of the Howard Smith Paper Company for the first six months of the current year are 14 per cent below the volume of the corresponding period of 1930 an official of the company informs the *Financial Times*.

Beneficial effects have been felt by the industry in general from the tariff and through the operation of the customs act. Manufacturers' prices are lower but at the same time a large bulk of the distress supplies are being kept out of the country.

Judgment for Reid Newfoundland Co.

From Newfoundland it is reported that judgment in favor of the Reid Newfoundland Company has been given in the first of a series of actions taken by the Newfoundland Government, seeking forfeiture of timber land leases in the Gander area. The Government alleged that license conditions had not been observed by the lessees while the defendants contended that the special legislation under which the leases were given, suspended the license conditions. An appeal against the judgment has been filed by Government counsel.

Bryant Paper Co. Makes Good Report

KALAMAZOO, July 27, 1931.—Current assets to current liabilities of 3.7 to 1 are shown in the semi-annual balance sheet of the Bryant Paper Company as of June 30, 1931, just issued by the officers of the company and bearing the signature of Felix Pagenstecher, president. The ratio is an improvement from 2.5 to 1 as shown in December 30, 1930. At the same time bank loans have been reduced to the extent of $185,000 and equipment notes to the value of $75,000 paid. Through the operation of the bond sinking fund, the face value of outstanding bond issues has been reduced $67,500. Depreciation to the amount of $143,680.56 was absorbed in the cost of manufacture.

The balance sheet shows current assets of $1,473,966.34 and current liabilities of $397,622.41. Gross assets are placed at $8,484,589.63. Surplus amounts to $904,187.22 and net working capital is 1,076,343.93.

How You Can Lower Screen Room Costs

You can do it with the Valley-Thune Rotary Screen.
Here are some of the savings:

Wash up in 15 minutes
No weekly repairs
No Overflow
No Noise
Inside drum is only moving part and is mounted in SKF Ball Bearings
Uses *Flat Slotted Plates*
Greater Capacity—consistent with cut of plates

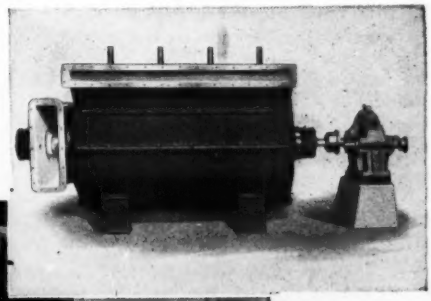
Other VALLEY Equipment:

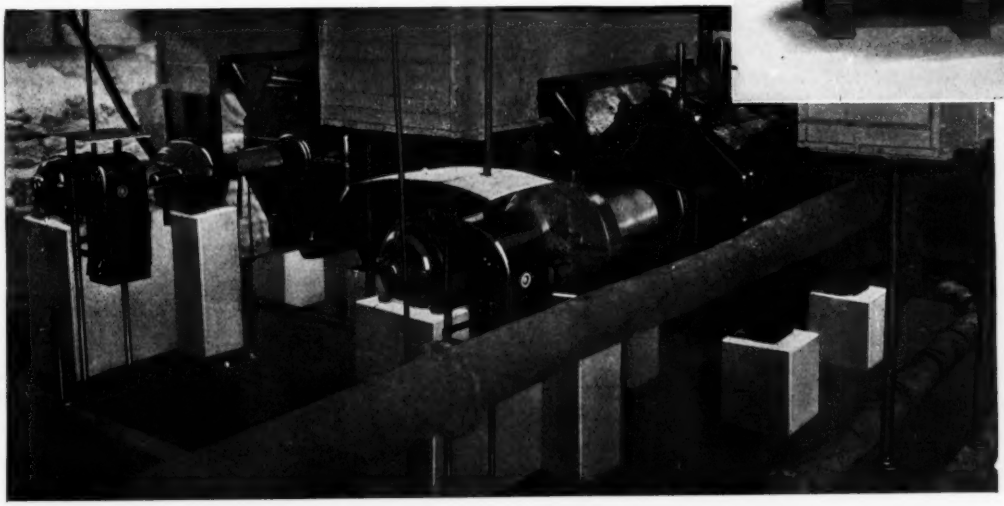
Beaters	Screw Presses
Jordans	Plug Valves
Pumps	Lab. Equipment
Deckers	Stock Regulator

VALLEY
Equipment for Paper and Pulp Mills

Plant: Appleton, Wisconsin
New York Office: 350 Madison Ave.
Canadian Representatives: Pulp & Paper Mill Accessories, Ltd., Montreal, Canada

In addition—you are assured pulp cleanliness that is comparable to the finest flat screens. Certainly now—more than ever before—is the time to take advantage of these economies. Write the Valley Iron Works Company, Appleton, Wisconsin.





Disorganization in Paper

Philadelphia, Pa., July 23, 1931.

Editor PAPER TRADE JOURNAL:

In your issue of July 16, you comment editorially on "Selling Policies," based on quotations from a man worthy of the admiration of the entire paper industry, for the soundness of his thinking as well as the integrity of his practices—S. S. Willson.

In the hope that the ball may be kept rolling toward the goal of a wide open discussion in the Industry, of the uneconomic, if not downright *unfair*, practices in selling and distribution, I venture to ask for a little notice in your widely read publication concerning an issue that has seemed of paramount importance to the Paper Trade Association of Philadelphia for the past eighteen months. This issue, I believe, is corollary to the points raised by Mr. Willson, and has to do with the distribution of surplus tonnage through irregular or "bootleg" channels.

In January, 1930, the Philadelphia Paper Trade Association passed a resolution instructing its delegates to the National Paper Trade Association Board—which position I had the honor to be occupying at the time—to introduce a resolution calling in substance for a conference committee of mills and merchants to consider the problem created by the presence in the paper market of vast quantities of "Special Lots," "Seconds," etc., offered at prices considerably less than those at which standard grades were sold, by firms not recognized as legitimate paper merchants.

The proper action was taken at the National Convention in February, 1930, and, in order that the approach to the problem might be specific and logical, the question of "Coated Seconds" was proposed as the first step of a series of studies.

After considerable difficulty on the part of the late Frank Floyd, the merchant's committee met with a group of representatives of coated paper manufacturers in May, 1930. Practically every important paper market in the East and Middle West was represented by a responsible paper merchant at that meeting. Each merchant specifically described conditions in his market to the manufacturers representatives. The story was the same everywhere. Sales of standard grades of coated paper, as well as bonds, etc., were declining as much as 40 to 50 per cent. The stocks were drying up on the merchant's shelves, because he could not sell advertised standard brands of enamel book at 12 cents or 13 cents, when his customers could buy "Special Lots" or "Resorted Seconds" at 6½ cents. You can't sell very much advertised and branded English finish book at 9 cents when the market is flooded with tonnage of equivalent stock at 5½ cents.

The established paper houses have spent years promoting and establishing a market for standard mill brands of paper. Shall they be left holding the bag with their stocks and their trained personnel, while certain mills feed out surplus tonnage to job lot and second houses at half the price?

Several times since that meeting, efforts have been made to resume the discussion, but nothing has been accomplished. There seems to be an unwillingness in certain quarters to face the problem or attempt its solution, although every day it is undermining the structure of paper distribution.

If we look to the wheat or cotton market we see what happens when established and experienced channels of distribution are abolished, even when a powerful Government controlled agency takes its place. What can we expect, short of complete chaos, in the paper field, if mills are going to seek new and surreptitious distributors, or "sell direct," while the services of men who have devoted a life time of study to the sale and warehousing of paper are thrown into the discard?

I am submitting here the figures developed by the United States Department of Commerce census of distribution:

(Preliminary report), covering Wholesale Trade in the city of Philadelphia, covering paper and paper products:

Table One

(Wholesalers only)

	No.	Empty	Net Sales	Salaries	Stocks
Paper	17	202	$4,347,681	402,130	343,827
Paper & Prods....	48	794	15,875,668	1,642,950	1,866,397
	65	996	20,223,349	2,045,080	2,210,224

Table Two

(All types of wholesale establishments including brokers, manufacturers' agents, manufacturers' sales branches, district sales offices, etc.).

Paper	21	265	11,259,047	555,822	344,194
Paper & Prod.	63	846	23,206,069	1,838,699	1,890,629
	84	1111	34,465,116	2,394,521	2,234,823
Totals of Table Two minus Table One					
	19	115	14,241,767	349,441	24,599

It is explained that the totals contained in Table Two represent a certain amount of duplication on the sales figures contained in Table One due to the fact that sales by a manufacturer's agent, for example, to a wholesaler would be included in Table Two along with the resale of the same paper by the wholesaler. Furthermore, sales through a Philadelphia sales office to a wholesaler in Scranton or Harrisburg would appear in Table Two, but not in Table One. Nevertheless, a glance at the figures in the two tables would indicate that there is probably more paper moving into consumption via the broker and manufacturers sales organization than is moving through the Paper Wholesale Merchant House. The $2,210,000 inventory and the 996 employees of the paper merchants are worthy of serious consideration by manufacturers. There is a set up, an organized distributing institution at the service of paper mills in this market.

If the cost of conducting the paper merchants business is too high, it should and can be reduced. By eliminating many of the duplicated lines, and slow-selling items, which incidentally have been foisted on the merchants, speeding the turnover, training better salesmen, etc., the paper merchants can function more efficiently and thus serve his mills more satisfactorily.

Why must there be so much disorganization, such rampant individualism in the paper industry? Why should a basic business like paper be subject to the law of the jungle?

The farmers of Kansas refused the warnings about the over-production of grain. Today they are paying the price in wheat, on the farm, at an exchange value of two packages of cigarettes for a bushel and the price of a sandwich, a piece of pie and a cup of coffee in Chicago as the equivalent of five bushels of rye.

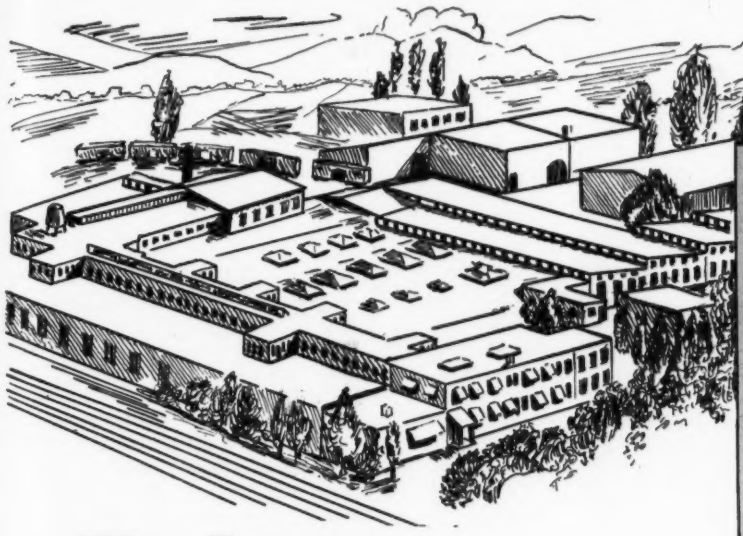
The paper market, or at least some sections of it, are headed into the same bottomless price abyss. What will their sons, and those who come after them, think of their behavior in the face of this crisis?

Thanking you for your kind attention,

Very truly yours,
NORBERT A. CONSIDINE,
The Paper House of Pennsylvania.

J. G. Champlin Paper Buyer for Kroger

J. G. Champlin is the proper buyer to contact in paper goods for the Kroger Grocery and Baking Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.



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Film
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Glazed Paper
Gummed Paper
Lace Paper
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New York Trade Jottings

H. H. Werley, of the News Print Service Bureau, and his wife, have returned from a two weeks vacation at Asbury Park, N. J.

* * *

Assistant Collector of the Port, Henry Stuart, is away on his vacation and in his absence E. S. Hawkins is Acting Assistant Collector of the Port.

* * *

Charles W. Boyce, secretary of the American Paper and Pulp Association, with headquarters at 370 Lexington Avenue, New York, has returned to duty after an enjoyable vacation.

* * *

The Lee Box Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., has been incorporated under the laws of New York State with a capital stock of $10,000. N. Tolk, of 1440 Broadway, New York, was the attorney.

* * *

The State Corrugated Paper Products Corporation has been chartered under the laws of the State of New York with a capital stock of $75,000. Kleiner Britwitz, of 285 Madison Avenue, New York, was the attorney.

* * *

Workers in the waste paper packing plants in New York have declared a strike and collections are reported to have dropped 50 per cent. Employees who are out include truck drivers and workers in the sorting and baling rooms. They are asking for a ten hour day.

Awards for Government Paper

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, 1931.—The R. P. Andrews Paper Company has been awarded the contract by the Government Printing Office for furnishing 80,000 pounds (32,900 sheets) of No. 2 quality hard rolled binders board at 3.15 cents per pound, bids for which were received on June 15.

Reese & Reese will furnish 4,000 pounds of No. 1 gummed kraft paper in 24 inch rolls, at 7.85 cents per pound. The Whitaker Paper Company will furnish 183 pounds (1,000 sheets) of 26½ x 41 183, golden rod coated book paper at $24.78. Mathers-Lamm Paper Company will furnish 20,000 sheets of 11 x 13 manila tissue paper at 37.35 cents per M. Bids for all of these items were received on June 8.

The R. P. Andrews Paper Company will furnish 5,000 sheets of 22½ x 31¾ Japanese mending tissue at $40.00 per M sheets bids for which were received on May 29. Reese & Reese will furnish 4,500 pounds of 18½ x 35½ 100 per cent rag white chart paper at 23.85 cents per pound bids for which were received on May 13.

Norwegian Lockout Continues

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 1931.—The lockout of paper and pulp mill workers in Norway has been effective for over three months and settlement of the dispute seems as remote as ever, according to reports received by the Department of Commerce.

Recent negotiations had to be broken off as the government arbitrator found the propositions of the two sides so far apart as to make new wage proposals useless. Shipments are dwindling to almost nothing—no news print was shipped at all during May. Only the mills using unorganized labor continue to operate, and in some cases they are on reduced schedules.

Will of Waldo E. Pratt

The will of Waldo E. Pratt, for many years president of the Hollingsworth & Whitney Company, contains public bequests of approximately $180,000 and personal gifts amounting to $380,000. All the real estate, household furniture and furnishings in Wellesley are bequeathed to Mr. Pratt's widow, Mrs. Ina A. Pratt. The real estate and household effects at East Sebago, Me., also are left to Mrs. Pratt. Mr. Pratt's real estate holdings in Island Falls, Aroostook County, Me., are left to Fred S. Sewall of Island Falls. The sum of $100,000 is left to the trustees to hold and manage to pay the net income quarterly to Mr. Pratt's sister, Ida B. Fowler of Boston.

To his daughter, Miriam S. Gyger of Cumberland, Me., and his son, W. Elliott Pratt, Jr., of Wellesley, Mr. Pratt bequeaths 500 shares of stock of the Hollingsworth & Whitney Company of Boston, paper manufacturers, with the stipulation that if there are not sufficient shares of stock, they are to receive $50,000 in cash.

To Mr. Pratt's four nieces, Mrs. Harriet M. Parke, Mrs. Martha W. Lowe, Miss Rene E. Laing and Mrs. Evelyn P. Derby, $25,000 each is bequeathed. Five cousins of the testator, William W. Winship, Mrs. Martha W. Lowe, Miss Helen A. Mirick and Miss Marie L. Eustis and William A. Pratt are bequeathed $10,000 each.

To T. Currier Craig of Beverly Mr. Pratt bequeathed $10,000; to Thomas Kirkham, Wellesley, $10,000, and Thomas Cummings of Wellesley, $5,000. The rest and residue of the property, both real and personal, is left to the widow. The testator requests that his son, W. Elliott Pratt, Jr., his daughter, Miriam Gyger, and William H. Dunbar of Cambridge be apointed executors and trustees under the will, which was drawn on June 25, 1925.

Scott Paper Sales Expand

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 27, 1931.—Scott Paper Company reports net income of $519,017 after expenses and taxes for six months ended June 28, 1931. Such earnings are equal after preferred dividends to $2.65 a share on 165,268 shares of common stock outstanding. In the first six months of 1930 the company earned net $502,258, equal to $2.54 a share on the same basis. Sales for the period totaled $4,561,709, compared with $4,421,524 in similar 1930 period, a gain of $140,185, or about 3.2 per cent. The percentage gain in sales was translated in equal proportion to net profits for the stock. The final net income increase was approximately 3.3 per cent.

Maintenance costs of $2,528,863 for the 1931 period were only about $28,500 in excess of the $2,500,317 figure for the corresponding months a year previous, while selling and general expenses of $1,115,809 represented a gain of $66,644, when compared with the $1,049,165 item of the 1930 period. After payment of dividends on preferred and common stock, balance to surplus was $318,122, against $305,090.

Crown-Zellerbach Shows Good Increase

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

PORTLAND, Ore., July 18, 1931.—Crown-Zellerbach corporation has reported for the fiscal year ended April 30 net income available for preference dividends of $1,295,472, equal to $5.17 a share on the preference stock outstanding. The last dividend declared on the preference stock was 75 cents a share or at the annual rate of $3.

For the year ended April 30 the company reported net income of $4,374,317, equal to $17.36 a share on the combined preference stock and $1.44 a share on the common.

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- Classified List of Pulp Mill Products
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PATRIOTIC RECOMMENDATIONS

The board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States meeting recently in Washington, D. C. framed a resolution which because of its nonpartisan and patriotic recommendations, cannot fail to be helpful in meeting the present emergencies. The resolution, which is as follows, cannot fail, the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL believes, to make a deep impression on thinking men everywhere:

The directors of the Chamber, representing all sections of the country and all lines of industry, unite in this public statement, addressed primarily to business and community organizations, and to business men:—

There are indications that America and the world may have seen the worst phases of depression. International cooperation has markedly advanced. Better practices are evident in business at home.

Individuals of responsible judgment must decide their own questions of policy generally, but on certain major questions we express our individual views as to probably helpful emergency treatment, thus:—

We welcome American leadership by the President, with bi-partisan support, in proposing a year's postponement of all inter-governmental debts. It is hoped that no national view or views will militate against the success of an action which has already inspired the world with hope, so tangibly proved by the rise in prices of commodities and securities. Every farmer, every workman, every investor over the entire world has already been benefited.

Public confidence in railroad and other securities should be strengthened by fair earnings on vast publicly-regulated investments. The Chamber's membership has repeatedly declared that the rates charged for transportation should yield an adequate return on the fair value of the property used by the railroads for transportation.

Our Federal Government tax receipts are largely based upon the profits of business and industry. In years of prosperity these tax receipts have proved very largely to exceed the needs of the Government and have resulted in a very large retirement of the public debt beyond the statutory or necessary requirements for its expeditious retirement. We have, therefore, a reserve which can well be applied in times of depression when profits of business are greatly reduced and the government receipts suffer in consequence. It would be very much in the interest of the whole business of the country and in the interest of increased employment if the government through this period of depression should accept the fact that a moderate increase in the public debt is but an averaging of its large retirement over a long period of years, and should avoid tax legislation.

Values of credit resources, the buying power of agriculture and other producers, business confidence generally, would improve directly from soundly steady, or rising, instead of declining prices. We urge all exchanges where prices and values are recorded, to control and prevent depressive short selling or other manipulation.

America's high living standard is unfavorably affected by any disturbance of orderly living among the great army of wage earners. A feeling of security in position and earnings tends to preserve business momentum that of itself provides employment for additional workers. We commend the efforts for stabilization of employment that have been proven successful in many individual units, and urge trade associations to study soberly the particular conditions of their industries in order to see if it is possible to make further progress in assuring in advance employment for stated periods for all or many of their workers. We also commend the efforts which have been successful in industries where such future assurance can not be fully given to spread working hours and working weeks among the widest possible number.

We welcome the declaration of the International Chamber of Commerce that world tariffs should be framed upon definite principles. The American tariff defines its definite principle, aiming to protect America's undisputedly higher wage scales and costs. We commend the energy with which the Tariff Commission is pursuing its studies and announcing its adjustments of schedules to fall within that rightful principle. When this principle and its progressive adjustments are understood at home and abroad, resentment should prove unnecessary and unjust. Further progress in such adjustment should be made by the Commission and not by Congress.

TARIFF FAVORS BRITISH COLUMBIA

Pulp and paper mill officials of British Columbia have reason to be pleased over the successful negotiations of the new Canadian-Australian trade treaty. The chief competition offered to Canadian pulp and paper shipments to Australia in the past has been from Sweden and Norway. The B. C. shipments constitute the overwhelming proportion of the total Canadian shipments of pulp and

paper to Australia, and while in the past it has enjoyed an existing British preference over the Scandinavian products, this preference is now further increased by the removal of a five dollar per ton duty formerly charged on Canadian entries, giving the products of British Columbia pulp and paper mills an approximate total preference of four pounds stirling or twenty dollars per ton. Estimated figures show that this will result in a value to British Columbia pulp and paper mills of approximately $260,000 in the form of an annual preference based on figures showing the exports of B. C. paper mills to the Antipodes during the year 1929-30. Shipments from British Columbia mills to Australia during the past five years totalled 208,464 tons which had a total value of $18,439,280.

An Experiment With Paper Wraps

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

PORTLAND, Ore., July 25, 1931.—An experiment with paper wraps for fruit, with special attention to that used on Anjour winter pears from the Rogue River valley, Oregon, has been carried on recently by the experiment station of Oregon State College under the supervision of Prof. Henry Hartman.

This experiment consisted of taking four lots of pears from the same tree, each lot packed in standard boxes. One lot was wrapped in oiled paper containing 18.2 per cent oil. A second was packed in oil and copper wraps in which the oiled paper had a slight amount of copper incorporated in it—this paper having recently been developed in the Hood River apple district for control of Botrytis rot. The third lot of pears was packed with paper treated with a solution of calcium hydroxide and the fourth was wrapped in the ordinary plain tissue wrap.

These boxes were stored in Medford until December as Prof. Hartman was supported in his tests by the Medford fruit growers and shippers, and at that time were sent to New York, half of them being marketed at Christmas with no evidence of scald. The remainder were left in storage until April, when the fruit was removed from storage and ripened for market. When the pears had reached prime condition for the fruit stands the fruit in plain wrappers had developed a severe scald which made it almost unmarketable, and the fruit wrapped in the calcium hydroxide seemed equally affected. However no evidence of scald was apparent in the pears wrapped in oil paper, either the heavily oiled or the oil and copper wrap.

Although a continuance of these experiments would be necessary for conclusive evidence as to the preservative qualities of these wraps, Prof. Hartman believes that if these papers can be obtained in sufficient commercial qualities they should be effective in controlling the Botrytus pear rot and scald.

Schroon River Paper Co. Elects Officers

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

WARRENSBURG, N. Y., July 27, 1931.—The annual meeting of stockholders of the Schroon River Pulp and Paper Company was held this week at which directors for the next year were chosen. The following directors were elected: Albert L. Emerson, Louis E. Reoux, Philip E. Rice, Harry A. Reoux, Thomson Rice, Mrs. L. E. Reoux and Mrs. Grace U. Adriance. The mill suspended operations recently for an indefinite period and there are slight prospects of it reopening before late in the summer. Low water conditions have interfered with operations.

New Industry for Philadelphia

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 27, 1931—Formation of the Purety Fiber Products Corporation, which will soon begin the manufacture of paper fiber baking plates, brings a new industry to Philadelphia. Announcement of the formation of the company was made last week by the Philadelphia Business Progress Association.

The new concern, which maintains general offices in the Packard Building, is a Pennsylvania corporation and has leased factory premises at Ontario and Janney streets, containing over 30,000 square feet of floor space. It has been financed by its bankers, Watson & White, of New York city. Machinery and equipment are now being installed. When in full operation the plant will have a production capacity of approximately half a million baking plates per day and will have approximately 100 employes.

The baking plates are but one of the many products which this corporation will produce under its patented processes and ample provision has been made for the production of additional lines. A Pennsylvania Railroad siding is to be installed and it is estimated that the plant will ship two carloads of finished product daily.

Officers of the corporation are: F. K. Sheesley, president; Edward C. Hessenbruch, vice president in charge of sales; Robert R. Walton, vice president in charge of production; W. H. Heney, secretary; S. J. Severud, treasurer. Directors are: F. K. Seesley, of the Vanadium Corporation of America; Horace A. Sheesley, Edward C. Hessenbruch, Robert R. Walton, Stanley H. Freihofer, of Freihofer Baking Company; Ben B. Fogler, chief engineer of Arthur D. Little, Inc., industrial engineers, Cambridge, Mass.; Theodore S. Watson and E. Lawrence White, bankers, of New York city.

Swedish Pulp Market Not Active

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22, 1931.—The Swedish wood pulp market has shown little liveliness despite the withdrawal of the Norwegian tonnage from the market according to reports received by the Department of Commerce.

Such orders as have been placed have been relatively small, and while some contracts have been entered for 1932 delivery they have generally been conversions of old orders. Sales of strong sulphite have mostly been to American or Continental buyers, the demand from the United Kingdom having been negligible. A new low level was recorded for sulphate during the first half of June when current quotations dropped to $1.45 per 100 pounds.

News print production by the Swedish mills for May is reported at 12,494 metric tons as against 14,937 tons in the preceding month and 16,405 tons during May of last year. Production for the first five months of the current year has aggregated 60,676 tons as against 82,036 tons during the corresponding period of last year.

Spaulding Co. Sends Pulp to Ohio

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

PORTLAND, Ore., July 25, 1931.—The Spaulding Pulp and Paper company, Newberg, Ore. sent an all-water shipment of 380 tons of pulp from its local plant to a paper mill in Ohio, July 14. It was loaded onto a barge at the mill, towed to Portland by a boat in the Willamette river service and then transferred to the steamer Point Montara destined by way of the Panama canal for New Orleans. From that place the cargo will go by way of the Mississippi and Ohio river boats.

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Section of the
Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry
Edited by Ronald G. Macdonald, Secretary

Morterud's Circulation System for the Sulphite Process

By Marquard H. Lund[1]

Einar Morterud is a Norwegian sulphite engineer, well known to the paper and pulp industry as the inventor of the Morterud cooking process. This process has been employed to a certain extent in the production of sulphate pulp, especially in the Scandinavian countries, but has not been considered satisfactory for sulphite pulp. Mr. Morterud has now developed a new system for a forced circulation of the cooking liquor, which may be used both for direct and indirect cooking.

This system accomplishes a better circulation and more even distribution of the liquor, as well as a more even temperature. The success of the experiments is due to a great extent to the recent improvements in the manufacture of acid-resisting steels, as the material used in the circulation system must have a high degree of resistance against acids and gases.

[1] Commercial attache, U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Oslo, Norway.

Indirect Cooking

Fig. 1 shows the arrangement for indirect cooking. Two pipes are introduced into the digester through the sides, the one leading to the top and the other to the bottom. The ends are perforated and on the outside of the digester equipped with valves, through which they are connected with the suction and pressure pipes for the circulation pump. A so-called "Calorisator" (pre-heater) is built into the pressure pipe line. By turning the valves it is possible to work each of the two pipes, either with suction or pressure, and thus reverse the direction of the circulation. All the piping, valves, etc. are made of acid-resisting steel, and the shaft and boxes are water-cooled.

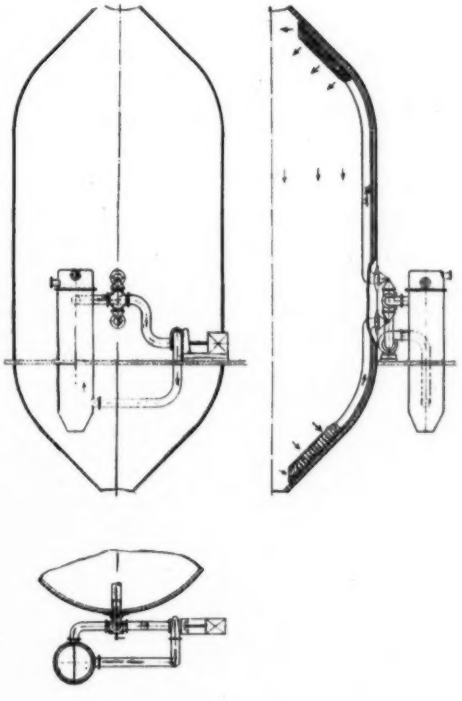

FIG. 1.

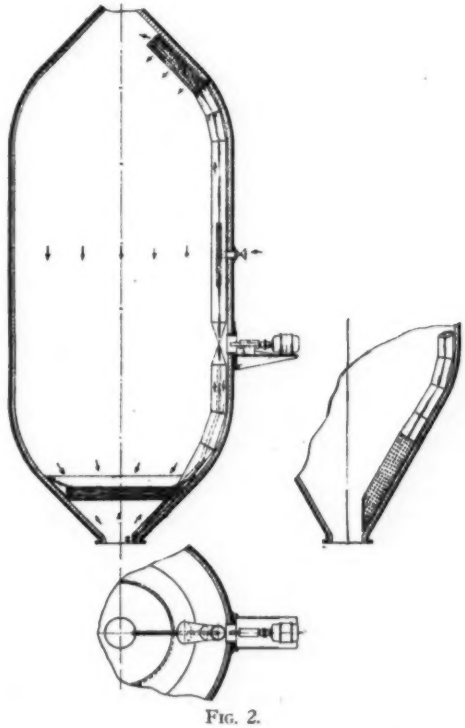

FIG. 2.

Indirect cooking after this system, with pipes of 150 mm. diameter, and a pump of 3 cubic meters capacity per minute on a digester of 160 cubic meters capacity is in operation in Japan. The advantages claimed are a more even cook; the condensates can be returned to the boilers; they are, furthermore, forced down by the system, so that the heat is more fully utilized; and gypsum formation on the outside of the pipes is loosened automatically by contraction when the steam is cut off.

The installation for this system of indirect cooking is rather expensive for large digesters. The circulating capacity is of the greatest importance, and for that reason the price of the equipment comes rather high for digesters of 200 cubic meter capacity or over. It is particularly well adapted for mills with a surplus of low pressure steam.

Direct Cooking

Fig. 2. shows the system for direct cooking. The circulation pump is placed near the middle, from where two pipes go into the digester, one to the top and one to the bottom. The pipe leading upward is perofrated at the end, the same as the one going downward. The latter is sometimes made in the form of a ring, with a triangular section of which the vertical sides are perforated and the upper side is closed. This type is used for digesters that are not very pointed at the bottom, to facilitate emptying. The steam inlet is placed above the circulation pump, and is introduced into the circulation pipes in the form of a perforated smaller pipe. The illustration shows the principle of operation. The circulation works best from the top and down through the chips, and from the lower end upwards through the circulation pipe. The circulation can also be arranged in the opposite direction, by reversing the motor. The quantity of liquor in circulation is always sufficient, amounting to 8, 10 and 12 cubic dcm per minute, according to the size of the digester. It is possible to maintain the circulation of these quantities at normal speed, because the pipes are not exposed to pressure, and can be made in suitable dimensions, without being too heavy. Friction may also be held within reasonable limits. The liquor is heated by the steam, which does not come in direct contact with the chips. This, together with the effect of forced circulation, makes for an even distribution of heat throughout the digester, and avoids local overheating.

The new system has been in operation for some time in a number of mills, so that it is possible to mention actual results. A sulphite mill at Slottsbroen in Sweden, made the first installation in a digester for bleached rayon pulp, and reduced the cooking time by two hours, improving the quality at the same time. After a trial of three months, every digester in the mill was equipped with the Morterud system.

Installation

A sulphite mill at Greaker in Norway installed the Morterud system in one of their digesters about a year ago. After three weeks trial it was ordered for all of their 8 digesters, each one of which had a capacity of 235 cubic meters. Comparisons were made at Greaker between pulp cooked by the Morterud forced circulation system and by indirect cooking, which showed by laboratory tests and actual practice that the quality of pulp obtained with forced circulation was considerably improved. Furthermore, the time of cooking was reduced by 2 hours.

A sulphite mill in Finland (Hackman & Co.) installed the Morterud system on 3 digesters, each one having a capacity of 235 cubic meters. The time for heating up to 100 deg. C. now takes approximately three hours, against 4½ to 5 hours previously. Thus the cooking time has been lowered to about three hours. The digesters can be emptied in 20 minutes, the pulp is whiter and cleaner, containing less screenings. Compared with the old method used in this mill, it was also shown that the new system was easier to work, and cook after cook showed great uniformity.

The installations that have been made so far seem to bear out the claim of the inventor that the Morterud system has a number of advantages not found in any other. No chips remain uncooked, and no chips are overcooked, because the forced circulation and indirect heating causes a uniform disintegration and defibring throughout the digester, which produces a product of uniform quality; no uncooked or half-cooked chips; larger output; cleaner product; a reduction in the time of cooking, and better utilization of chemicals. The quality of the pulp seems to be superior to that produced by indirect cooking, and there is a pronounced uniformity of quality in cook after cook.

Approximately 30 installations of this system have been made or are on order, so that it may be said to have passed the experimental stage.

A Bleachability Test For Soda and Sulphite Pulps

By Geo. H. McGregor[1]

Bleachability methods are developed primarily to determine the amount of bleach powder, or chlorine required to reduce a pulp to a given color.

Bleachability methods may be classified according to Karlbery (28) in the following groups, A) direct methods, 8) colorimetric methods, C) direct lignin determination methods, D) indirect lignin determination methods, E) acetylation method, F) oxidation methods, G) absorption methods, H) staining methods.

Among the direct methods those of Arnat (1), Wrede (2), Klemm (3), Sindall and Bacon (4), Sutermeister (5), and Bergman (6), are notable. In the methods unbleached pulp is usually treated with an excess of standard bleaching solution for an interval of time. The amount of bleach solution consumed being the difference between that added and that consumed. Among the colorimetric methods those of Klason (7), E. Richter (8), and Johnson (9) are notable. In these methods residual ligneous material in the pulp yields various colors when treated with acids, or salts in solution. The resultant colors are compared with colors of pulp of known bleachability. Among the direct lignin determination methods, those of E. Becker (10) Krull (11), Hagglund (12), H. Schwalbe (14), and Wenzl (15) are pertinent. In these methods the cellulose is hydrolyzed by acids and the lignin content of the pulp determined. Indirect lignin determination methods include those of Schwalbe-Seiber (16), Benedikt and Bamberger (17), and Fellenberg (18). These methods are based on the determination of radicals in lignin and indirctly give a measure of the total lignin content. The acetylation method of Schwalbe (19) depends on the solubility of cellulose in acetic anhydride, acetic acid and sulphuric acid. The oxidation methods of Seiber (20), Richter (21), Rochier (22), Cadigan (23), Tingle (24), and R. B. Roe (25), are probably the most popular and most widely used throughout the pulp industry. Residual lignin in pulp is readily oxidized and from this property a measure of the pulp bleachability is obtained. The absorption method of Herzog (26), is dependent upon the affinity of residual ligneous material for Copper sulphate. The staining method of Asker (27), is dependent on intensity of color of fiber stained with Malachite Green.

Bleachability tests probably come under two classifications, (1), Those used in research work wherein time is not as essential as exactness and actual knowledge of the reaction. (2), Bleach-

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ability tests used in mill operation to control the bleach powder or chlorine required by the pulp. In this latter instance time is most important, for usually the quantity of bleaching materials must be determined during the filling of the bleacher which may be from one half to three hours.

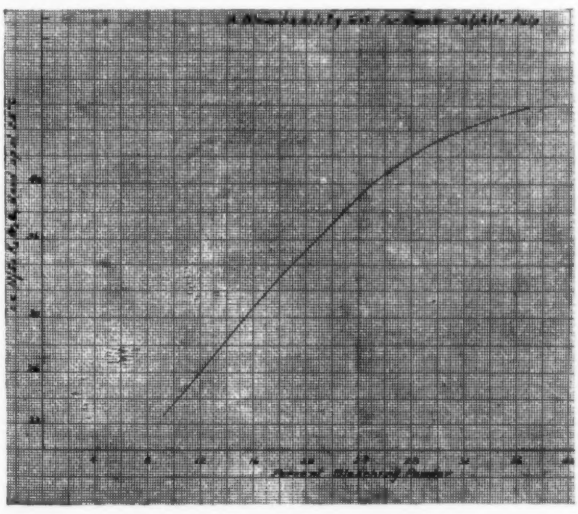
The following bleachability test is applicable to actual mill control and can be completed within 10 minutes of receipt of sample. Graphs are submitted showing the applicability to aspen soda, and acid sulphite pulp. This method may be classified among the oxidation methods for it depends upon the oxidation of the incrusting materials by a solution of potassium dichromate. The procedure being as follows:

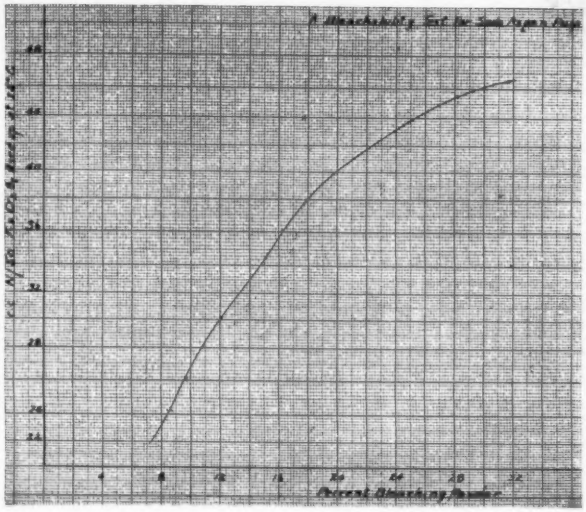
A ball of unbleached stock about 2 1-2 inches in diameter is formed by pressing with the hands. This ball is then placed in a 1000 cc beaker to which is added about 800 cc of water. Stir, transfer to a small centrifuge which is rotated for exactly 1 minute. To a 400 cc beaker add wet centrifuged pulp equivalent to 5 grams bone dry. Add sufficient water to make the volume of liquids 95 cc. Temperature should be constant, 25 deg. C. Next quickly add 100 cc of N/50 potassium dichromate, and 5 cc of concentrated hydrochloric acid. Note time with a stop watch. Stir contents of beaker intermittently for exactly 5 minutes. At the end of the 5 minute interval, filter contents thru a 3 inch Buchner funnel into a 500 cc filter flask. Remove a 50 cc aliquot of the filtrate, add about 5 grams of potassium iodide, starch indicator solution, and titrate the liberated iodine to the green end point using N/50 sodium thiosulphate. The reading multiplied by 4, subtracted from 100 gives the number of cc of N/50 potassium dichromate used to oxidize the incrusting material in the 5 grams of pulp. The bleach equivalent is determined by consulting the chart for that particular pulp.

Discussion

A moisture determination on pulp presents a great disadvantage to many pulp tests, especially in mill control where time is a most importaint factor. The use of the centrifuge permits reducing a given amount of wet pulp to a constant moisture content in a very short time. Having reduced the pulp to a known consistence the wet weight equivalent to 5 grams dry is a constant quantity and varies so slightly that the discrepancy in the dry weight of the pulp is negligible. For soda aspen and acid sulphite pulps the consistence of centrifuged stock is quite similar.

A great advantage of the use of potassium dichromate is the stability of the N/50 solution and ease of preparation. A N/50 solution will remain 30 to 60 days without altering in strength. The titration of the iodine and point with sodium thiosulphate





and starch indicator is very sensitive permitting exact duplication and accurate results.

Charts showing the relationship between potassium dichromate consumption and percent bleaching powder required to bleach a pulp to a good white shade have been thoroughly worked out using hard and soft stocks, applying the bleachability tests, and actually bleaching the pulps to the required shade of white.

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Deterioration of Paper and High Acidity

Further evidence as to the deteriorative effect of too much acid in paper was obtained by tests made on a sample of commercial sulphite bond received from the purchaser by the Bureau of Standards, which was said to be undergoing rapid deterioration. During a six-months' period, the folding endurance was said to have decreased over 70 per cent under normal storage conditions.

The usual strength, chemical, and aging tests were made. The paper had a good white color and showed no signs of discoloration. The alpha cellulose content and copper number of the paper indicated that a good grade of sulphite fiber was used. The acidity, which was equivalent to 0.19 per cent SO^3, and the rosin content of 2.5 per cent appear, however, to be unnecessarily high. When subjected to the heat treatment at 100° C. for 72 hours the folding endurance decreased to about 5 per cent of the initial, and the alpha cellulose content decreased 6 per cent. These results indicate comparatively poor stability for the paper, and point to the high acidity as a probable cause for this. High acidity is generally recognized as very destructive to papers, irrespective of their kind.

Current Paper Trade Literature

Abstracts of Articles and Notes of Papermaking Inventions Compiled by the Committee on Abstracts and Bibliography of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry

Clarence J. West, Chairman

For photostatic copies of articles appearing in the Abstract Section, address the chairman of the Abstracts Committee, Dr. Clarence J. West, National Research Council, 21st and B Streets, Washington, D. C. The charge for this service is: Photostats 9 x 11 inches, 18 cents each; 18 x 11 inches, 35 cents each; 22 x 18 inches, 70 cents each; minimum charge, 50 cents. Payment should be made upon receipt of invoice. Copies of United States patents may be obtained from the U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C., for 10 cents each. Send currency not stamps.

Boards

Process for the Coating of Materials which are Non-Resistant to Heat Especially Organic Isolating Materials with a Metal. Siemens & Halske A.G. Ger. pat. 504,418 (Feb. 28, 1928). The metal is added in the form of a volatile vapor which is below the temperature of decomposition of the material which is being coated. The metal separates out when it comes in contact with the material, and if necessary the metal, in the form of vapors, can be mixed with other gases or vapors, just so long as the volatilization temperature is below the decomposition temperature of the material being coated.—J. F. O.

Process for the Manufacture of a Paper or Tissue with a Metallic Covering by Electrolitic Precipitation of a Thin Metallic Covering on a suitable Backing and the Removal of the Same by Means of a Paper or Layer of Tissue Fastened to it by a Binding Material. Karl Mey, Ger. pat. 505,995 (June 5, 1928). The binding material is mixed with a substance which is in a finely divided condition. The color of the solid additive substance corresponds to the color of the metallic precipitate, or is similar to it. The additive substance corresponds, for example, to a dispersed metal or metallic oxide.—J. F. O.

Process for the Manufacture of a Sheet Covered with Metal Foil on Both Sides Especially on Paper Board or Similar Substance. Leopold Rado, Aust. pat. 117,072 (Nov. 15, 1929). Two sheets of stock are first covered with metal foil on one side, dried and then the uncovered sides are pasted together by means of an adhesive.—J. F. O.

Process for the Manufacture of Isolating and Sound Dampening Materials from Straw and Other Similar Materials. P. H. Ussing, Finn. pat. 12,834 (Mar. 24, 1928). Straw treated with sodium liquor, milk of lime and such chemicals, is washed, the fibers or fiber bundles are then separated and a metallic soap is added to make material waterproof. The entire mass is formed into a sheet or board upon the wire.—J. F. O.

Process for the Continuous Manufacture of Board Covered with an Isolation Substance or of a Fibrous Material for Covering and Isolating Roofs. Ludwig Schabe, Ger. pat. 504,955 (Jan. 25, 1929). The covering material is poured upon the board supported upon plates, and the whole is transported to the presses. The plate is larger than the board, the free space resulting being also filled with the covering materials.—J. F. O.

Arrangement for Obtaining a One Sided Finished Surface on Machines for the Manufacture of Paper Carton and Roofing Board. Franz Friedsam. Czech, pat. 31,637. A cooling cylinder is arranged under the roll for the winding of the felt and at a certain distance from the rubber roll. The felt surrounds and thereby revolves the cooling cylinder, the steam contained in the felt is given up at the cooling cylinder. The moistening of the felt is carried out directly by means of a water spray.—J. F. O.

Process for Making Combustible Materials Inflammable. Farbenindustrie A. G. Ger. pat. 507,104 (May 23, 1927). Addition to Ger. pat. 503,673. In place of the anilides of phosphorous or phosphoric acid, aromatic esters containing halogens of these acids or their sulphur compounds are used. For example paper or spun cotton thread is drawn through melted trichlor phenol phosphite at about 120° and the adhering excess is scraped off or centrifuged.—J. F. O.

Shaped Containers? Especially Papier Mache and the Process for its Manufacture. Werner Dautwitz. Ger. pat. 511,546 (May 11, 1928). In the drenching stage, that is fixing the coating, acid or alkali binding materials are inbedded in a finely divided state, in order to make the container more resistant to the acid or alkali substances given off by the materials packed. In the manufacture of the coating material, a solution of the basic raw material or a mixture of several raw materials in benzine or benzene are worked up with a relatively small quantity of suitable alkali, that is an acid forming substance, into a finely divided emulsion. Protective colloids such as latex, gum solution and similar substances, are added whereupon the colloid is added to the walls of the container in the desired manner so that the solvent is removed by evaporation.—J. F. O.

Process for the Manufacture of one Sided Finished Paper Carton Board and Similar Materials by the use of the so called "German Press" of the Paper Machine. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Ger. pat. 510,855 (July 2, 1929). The paper is moistened before the finish roll and on the side to be finished, with a starch solution containing an addition of alkali cellulose.—J. F. O.

Process for Water proofing Finished Packages and Packing Materials Specially Shaped made of Carton, Paper Stock, Groundwood and other suitable Fibrous Materials. Werner Dantwitz. Aust. pat. 119,489 (May 15, 1930). Hydrogenated oils or fats are used as the coating substance, with or without other materials which influence the physical properties.—J. F. O.

Process for the Manufacture of a Hard Paper by Impregnating the Paper with an Artificial Rosin by Product. Herold A. G. Ger. pat. 505,359 (July 3, 1927). The inner layer of paper is treated with a quickly hardening artificial rosin by-product, the outer layers of paper are treated with a gradually slower hardening substance, the paper is then pressed together and hardened by suitable heating.—J. F. O.

Process and Arrangement for the Manufacture of Hollow Bodies through Suction on a Wire and Thereafter Pressing. Hartpapierwerk Albert Schmidt. Ger. pat. 492,988. (Mar. 21, 1929). The stock is sucked to an adjacent solid perforated surface by a wire capable of being rolled and unrolling the wire, is separated immediately after taking up the stock from the hollow body formed by the sucked up mass which is still moist.—J. F. O.

Building-Isolation Paper. K. State Laboratory for Testing Materials, Berlin-Dahlem. Wochbl Papierfabr. 61, No. 21: 673-674 (May 24, 1930). A tabulation of the results of the physical tests on 36 different building-isolation papers and boards.—J. F. O.

Process for the Manufacture of Bituminous Board by the Addition of Bitumen Capable of Emulsifying with the Fibers. Albert Sommer. Nor. pag. 47,952 (Aug. 10, 1929). Melted asphalt is incorporated into the mixture of fibers and by stirring while hot an emulsion is formed from which board is made by drying in the usual manner.—J. F. O.

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Special German Convention Numbers

The 1931 assembly of the Vereins der Zellstoff- und Papier-Chemiker und -Ingenieure was held in the city of Koblenz. As usual the two German paper magazines, *Der Papier-Fabrikant* and *Wochenblatt für Papierfabrikation*, issued special numbers in commemoration of this event. Unlike our American convention numbers, there is no description of the proceedings of the convention proper, the special numbers containing only articles relating to the paper industry. This year the *Fest- und Auslands-Heft* of the *Papier-Fabrikant* contains 240 pages, of which 80 pages are text, the remainder being devoted to advertising. The *Sondernummer* of the *Wochenblatt für Papierfabrikation* consists of 100 pages of text and 120 pages of advertising. Papers representing many mills are used in the printing of these two numbers.

The *Sondernummer* of the *Wochenblatt* opens with a descriptive article on Koblenz by Heins Castorf. Prof. W. Gierisch describes the activities of "Das Institut für Pflanzenchemie und Holzforschung, Dresden-Tharandt," where Prof. Dr. H. Wislicenus carried on so much of his research on plant chemistry. Fr. von Hössle contributes an article on the old paper mills of Saxony, founded around 1700 and Alfred Schulte traces the historical development of the shaded watermark and shows illustrations of the more famous ones.

Fr. Müller and R. Trenschel (p. 25-35) report tests on the Fidalgo drying system, showing that the power consumption is about 40 percent higher than that for pulp dried on cylinders. The steam required is no less than that used in canal or chamber drying and only about 10 percent less than for pulp dried on cylinders. Paper made from wet pulp is unquestionably superior, while paper made from pulp carefully dried on the cylinder machine equals in strength paper made by the Fidalgo process.

B. Rassow and K. Wagner (p. 35-42) contribute a paper on the action of glycol-hydrochloric acid on spruce wood and study the reactions of the cellulose thus obtained.

Raphael Ed. Liesganf (p. 43-44) briefly discusses paper and colloid chemistry. Hanns Schmidt (p. 44-47) proves the dependability of the potentiometric method for determining acid and alkali in paper and further shows that the method may be simplified by the substitution of a galvanometer, a switch and a resistance.

Prof. Erik Hägglund (p. 47-53) presents the first part of a study of the pressure heating of the black liquor of the soda process and of the resulting products. Under conditions giving a normal pulp yield, 100 grams of aspen wood give 16 grams of tar, 2.80 grams of methanol, 0.45 gram of acetone, 9.25 grams of acetic acid and 6 liters of gas; 100 grams of spruce wood give 25 grams of tar, 2.5 grams of methanol, 5-6 grams of acetic acid and 4.5 liters gas.

P. Krais and H. Markert (p. 53-55) describe a new method for the quantitative determination of fiber mixtures, based upon the swelling capacity of the cellulose; by the use of calcium thiocyanate it is possible to quantitatively separate a mixture of cellulose and rayon and to improve the known methods of separating mixtures of wool and true silk, wool and rayon and cotton and true silk.

K. G. Jonas and P. Walter (p. 55-58), from a study of the sulphite cooking process, conclude that a steaming of the wood prior to cooking has no special advantage. The pressure increase during the pre-cooking stage results in a shorter cooking period, higher yields, increased uniformity and higher strength. Ammonium chloride (1.3 per cent) gives a higher quality pulp in a shorter cooking time. Sulphurous acid without any bases gives an excellent pulp at 110 deg. C.

Hans Rinderknecht (p. 59-62) describes an endless belt

on which the finishing operations are performed on a bundle of paper, from the lay-boy to the scales. G. Lest (p. 63-68) gives an economic discussion of the advisability of generating or buying electrical power. Four groups of mills are considered, the most advantageous lay-out for each being given. Fritz Hoyer (p. 68-74) discusses a substitute for linoleum, the product being a specially treated roofing paper, impregnated with a bituminous material.

Wilhelm Stiel and Artur Haak (p. 74-82) cover the various electric drives and their means of control. They then compare the mechanical control method with its guide shaft and mechanical differential and the electrical method with its frequency regulator and its electrical differential and recommend the mechanical system.

Paper making on the Pacific Coast of the U. S. (p. 84-90) is discussed, a list of the mills and output of pulp and paper being given. Dr. Mirus (p. 90-91) gives the world production of paper and boards for 1929, while Walther Schmidt (p. 91-98) discussed German statistics for 1930.

The *Fest- und Auslands-Heft* of the *Papierfabrikant* opens with a study by Dr. Mirus (p. 38-39) of the per capita consumption of paper and board in several countries in 1929 and compares these figures with those for 1913 and 1922; those countries using more than 20 kg. per capita in 1929 are: United States, 66.6; Great Britain, 37.0; Sweden, 29.3; Germany, 27.7; Denmark, 26.7; Switzerland, 23.9; Holland, 23.6. Board consumption per capita in 1929 was: United States 33.8; Canada, 24.8; Sweden, 10.6; Germany, 5.7; Switzerland, 4.9.

R. O. Herzog and Armin Hillmer (p. 40-46) report on the absorption of ultraviolet rays by lignin; the results prove without a doubt that lignin is of an aromatic nature. Two theories concerning the formation of lignin are discussed.

O. Faust (p. 46-48) generalizes on some of the chemical theories which have an effect on the various materials made from cellulose. W. Schmid (p. 48-52) describes the events leading up to the forced circulation of cooking liquors according to Morterud, which results in greater yields, better quality, etc., and the process for the drying of pulp by warm air instead of the usual cylinders, both inventions producing a great economy in manufacture.

Dr. Ernst Strupp (p. 52-71) gives a comprehensive discussion of the Rinman process of distilling waste pulp liquors, and reports on results obtained at Regensburg; he concludes that the process is practical and the fact that the experiments at Regensburg were not economically successful reflects in no way on the process itself.

Prof P. Krais (p. 71-73) traces the history of the nitric acid digestion of wood; the future of the process depends upon the cost of the production of oxides of nitrogen. With a 25 percent consumption of nitric acid, a suitable pulp is produced with an alpha-cellulose content equal to that of sulphite pulp.

Dr. Albert Küng (p. 73-77) describes a method for determining the degree of digestion or the bleachability of a pulp by oxidation with permanganate in acid solution. The results are expressed in kg. equivalents of chlorine per ton of pulp. A curve is given showing the Sieber number and the permanganate-chlorine number of pulps as a function of the lignin content.

Hugo Lauber (p. 77-82) studies the reducing capacity of waste liquors as a means of following the sulphite digestion of pine wood. The effect of sulphur, calcium sulphate, selenium dioxide, arsenic trioxide and lead sulphate upon the amount of reducing substances in the waste liquor is reported; selenium dioxide appears to be the only substance that increased the yield of reducing substances.

E. A. Hauser and M. Hünemörder (p. 82-85) discuss the possibility of utilizing rubber latex in the paper and board industry and Bruno Bichlbauer-Bühlhof (p. 85-96) considers the practical side of lubrications in paper and pulp mills. R. A. Krauss (p. 96-97) compares the air penetration values obtained by the Schopper apparatus with those obtained with the densometer method of Gurley.

Dr. Drechsel, of Dresden (p. 97-103) reports a study of ten papers as regards their penetrability by ink and linseed oil varnish and finds that the behavior is very different; the varnish is used as a binder for colors used in the printing industry and the results therefore have a practical application. The sizing test will not give correct results for the printer and it is suggested that the penetrability to linseed oil be used, the Albrecht or Klemm apparatus being suitable for the test. No relation can be established for the penetrability of ink and linseed oil and the other properties of a paper.

The number closes with two papers by E. Richter (p. 103-106) on recent developments in multiple motor drives for paper machines and by W. Kuhl (p. 106-112) on the electric multiple motor drive for the Yankee machine.

Get Patents on Paper Machinery

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 20, 1931—Inventions perfected by two local residents have been awarded patents according to latest information from the government department at Washington. John M. Gallagher invented a winder roll for use on papermaking machines and has assigned the rights to the Bagley & Sewall Company. The invention is said to involve several new patentable features. A patent on an invention for cooking fibrous materials has been granted to Thomas L. Dunbar and he has not as yet assigned rights. He filed claim for a patent in August, 1929.

A box-making machine invented by Frank M. Joslin, of Amsterdam, was also patented and exclusive rights are controlled by him. The application has been pending for a number of years, claim for a patent having been filed in 1929. The machine is said to consist of a combination of a die and a plunger comprising a body portion and a bottom portion, means for locking them together and means for moving them toward or away from the die when locked together.

Reforestation Work in New York

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

ALBANY, N. Y., July 20, 1931—The files of the Conservation Department show that the state has reforested 18,000 acres this spring with the planting of 15,269,292 trees while another 18,000 acres of forest land was acquired through private plantings. During the coming fall the department plans to plant another 5,000 acres which will bring the reforested land in the state for this year to over 41,000 acres. It is estimated that the average cost of tree planting by the state will amount to $5.72 per thousand but where machinery was used the cost was cut to $2.80 for every thousand trees.

A new county forest was opened this week in Jefferson county at which Ray Bowers, of the forestry department at Syracuse University, delivered an address on the benefits of reforestation. Those attending the ceremony included the forestry committee of the county board of supervisors, state officials, and others. The forest covers several acres and adjoins the huge reforestation project in the town of Lorraine. About 185,000 trees are planted on the tract and thriving.

Section of the

COST DEPARTMENT

of the

American Paper and Pulp Association

Edited by T. J. Burke C. A. Director Cost Dept.

New Conditions in Business Recovery

By S. L. Willson[1]

For nearly two years business has suffered from depression. It has been the purpose and aim of many manufacturers during that period to maintain their organizations in the mills and their offices as near to 100 per cent as possible. Only a few changes have been made. This policy has resulted in increased costs, which, combined with sales materially reduced, has made it difficult to operate without loss, a point where self-protective measures are necessary.

Opinion Divided

Opinion is divided as to business recovery. We all hope it will materialize, but no one can expect recovery to parallel the upward trends that take place during the periods of inflation. Business recovery is a slow process. In the period since 1918 new standards have been established, different from the ones used prior to that time. It is now time, with new conditions facing us, to readjust those standards. With the ever changing conditions in life, we are compelled to readjust our personal affairs and business operations to correspond. In past recoveries from depressions in business, there has been each time a new and higher normal established, and reasonably so because of the natural expansion resulting from the country's unusual industrial growth, and its demand for abnormal construction of roads, factories, houses and office buildings to provide for it. In the absence of most of these contributing recovery factors in the present depression, it seems practical to revert to a former lower standard as normal.

Return of the Good Old Days

One trouble with business today is that we are still obsessed with "the prosperity idea," hoping and expecting a return of the good old days. They will come, of course, but when they come, comparisons, whether good or bad, will be predicated upon the establishment of a new normal line, at least 20 to 25 per cent below that which has been in use for the past ten years, because of the naturally lower commodity index figures.

In business affairs, as in domestic, social and personal life, a law of equalization is operating incessantly. What goes up must come down. When it reaches bottom it reacts, but never without artificial force, does it go up at once to the point from which it started. It's like dropping a rubber ball, which is inflated with air, or even a solid rubber ball, it reacts, but it can only be kept up artificially, and without artificial force it finally rebounds and rebounds, each time getting nearer to a natural solid foundation or resting place. Present business conditions may be compared to this simile. Business has been bouncing up and down for the past few years, has received during the past *two* years some hard knocks, some stone bruises in its "bobbing," but each time getting nearer to a point which must be considered solid foundation, a new standard or a basis with which it is safe to make future comparisons, at least until another violent change takes place.

Forget the Old Prosperity

What I am trying to point out is this: We must all forget the old prosperity, forget the old normal for comparisons, recognize the new conditions and consider that a new basis is being or has been established upon which business operations for the next few years should be and must be predicated. Let us apply the law of business equalization. Comparing the business area above present normal line from 1923 to 1929, which includes the period of inflation, or as it might be called, the period of speculation, recklessness and indolence, with the present area below that line since October, 1929, you will find there will be a long period before it will equal the area above the line, as only with the application of the one known remedy —i.e. hard work, common sense and economy, will the gap between the lines of depression and established normals become less, and approach real prosperity.

20 Per Cent Below 1926

To continue to consider 1926 business as normal, will, in my opinion, bring disaster to many. If, however, a new normal 20 per cent below that of 1926 is used, with budgetting and operations adjusted to it, I believe business recovery will come much quicker, and those who recognize it will begin to prosper.

To carry out a theory of this character, many things must be done, things that by some will be approved, by others condemned, because, to get the desired or improved results from your operations, certain changes in your personnel and in the equipment are necessary. It means shutting down machines or mills, concentration of product, reduced overhead and selling expense, reduced salaries and wages, and reduced working force in the mills and offices. Any drastic move will be condemned, each man or woman affected by changes naturally feels an injustice has been done him or her, and as it seems to be a human trait to air one's troubles, the air is freely used in broadcasting them, with no opportunity of defense given those considered responsible for creating them.

COST SECTION

[1] President American Writing Paper Co., Holyoke, Mass.

The Human Element

It has been shown during the past two years all over the country that corporations, large and small, have injected into their policies what might be called "humanics." The human element in industry is a most important one and is now recognized as a factor in business life that should be and must be considered if a business is to thrive. The human element in industry, however, is not confined exclusively to the wage earner. It extends even to the stockholder who furnishes capital with which to do business and who is entitled to a reasonable return upon his investment, the same as the wage earner or the salaried man is entitled to his reasonable return upon his capital in business, which is his labor, the latter receiving it in the form of wages or salary, the stockholder through dividends. In many companies the stock is widely distributed, and I can easily conceive that much of it is held by small investors, possibly thrifty laborers in other mills, who may now be out of employment and dependent upon dividends from their savings investments who could justly complain, if in considering "Humanics in Business," only the wage earner is provided for, and the stockholder ignored.

Many Problems Facing Management

In times like the present, "Management" is faced with many problems, which are difficult to harmonize. "Humanitarianism vs. Losses in Operations" is one of them. These must be considered as a combined proposition. No company can exist if it continuously loses money, and no wage earner can expect to be continuously employed with such a condition continuing. If by changes, which on the surface may seem drastic, positions and employment can be continued for the greatest number, and a company's business life sustained, is it not the wise plan to make such changes, even if it is necessary temporarily to release a certain number from your list of employees? Those retained under such a policy would certainly agree, those not retained would probably disagree, though if after being released and condemning such a policy they were fortunate to be reinstated, they would promptly approve of the same identical policy, because of its beneficial application to themselves.

Many corporations have become "sway-backed"—almost to the point of an injured backbone, in attempting to keep a hundred per cent organization in the face of 50 per cent demand. To continue on this basis would be considered and is poor management.

Some of the problems can be solved by giving more consideration to the industrial side rather than exclusive consideration to the humanitarian side, and by combining the two phases and developing plans that will in the end be of the most benefit to the greatest number. This will result in greater unemployment, but it is either a case of taking this necessary protective step *now*, or facing a later condition through losses that will result in a much greater number being thrown out of employment.

Facing a New Condition

In conclusion, I am not endeavoring to paint a black picture. I am simply facing what I consider a new condition which must be recognized and coped with, for while I believe the beginning of recovery in business conditions has begun, and will continue to improve, it will be a slow process extending over many months. Good business can only result when margins between sales and expenses show a fair return on the investment of the time, money, effort and brains used in conducting it—a fact that must be recognized and applied by industrial executives.

COST SECTION

Now Evergreen Summit Tissue

For the past many years the leading brand in the line of Hoberg manufactured bathroom papers, has carried the single name of Summit Tissue. Now it will be known and labelled as "Evergreen Summit Tissue." Evergreen Summit Tissue can now be obtained in an attractive, newly created three-roll carton, as well as in individually, tissue wrapped, single rolls.

The new Evergreen Summit Tissue three roll carton conforms with the general design and color combination as is now used on the Evergreen embossed napkin box. The Evergreen Summit Tissue three roll carton has the same distinctive, solid black, star-lighted sky effect. Also the characteristic and modern type of Evergreen tree in the background. The single roll label has not been changed to any great extent, except that the name "Evergreen" has been placed above Summit, and the count of 650 sheets per roll has been lettered in on the face of the label proper.

For many years Summit has been sold f.o.b. mill Green Bay, Wis., and packed 8 ounces to the roll. Now along with the other changes, Evergreen Summit Tissue will be sold on a delivered basis, and packed 650 sheets to the roll with a choice of specifying 100 individually tissue wrapped rolls to the case or 25 of the new three roll cartons and 25 single rolls to the case.

The Hoberg Paper and Fibre Company states that the reason they have changed the name of this outstanding roll of bathroom paper to Evergreen Summit Tissue, is that they wish to manufacture and market a complete line of napkins, bathroom papers and towels under one dominant name, packed and labelled in the same characteristic package. The Holberg Paper and Fibre Company, Green Bay, Wis., will be pleased to forward interested jobbers upon request, actual samples of the new Evergreen Summit Tissue three-roll carton and single roll; also full merchandising details, as well as complete delivered prices.

Sweden to Curtail Ground Wood Production

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1931.—A majority of the Swedish ground wood producers have decided to curtail production for the time being in order not to add to the already large unsold stocks on hand according to a report from Commercial Attache T. O. Klath, at Stockholm.

All of the mills involved in this action belong to a mutual sales organization which is cooperating with the Finnish and Norwegian organizations of the same nature. Prior to this total stop in production, the mills have been working at only half capacity in the hope of stabilizing the market. Sales have been decreasing steadily, however, owing to the cut down in production in foreign news print mills, particularly those of the United Kingdom.

Rushing Work on Weyerhauser Mill

PORTLAND, Ore., July 25, 1931.—The huge wood tanks for the storage of acids and stock are now being rushed to completion at the new pulp plant of the Weyerhauser Timber company, Longview, Wash. Installation of machinery in the buildings already completed is now under way and work on the chip and pulp storage building is engaging the attention of the contractors at present.

This plant is the latest in design for the manufacture of pulp for high grade paper, and facilities for cleanliness are emphasized to the last degree in the plans, the stock and materials to be protected by every possible device. The windows are equipped with 60-mesh copper screen for elimination of outside dirt.

CONSTRUCTION NEWS

A Summary of Vital Facts Regarding Construction, Finances and Operation of Paper Mills

Construction News

Hodge, La.—In connection with new addition to its mill, for which general contract recently was let, the Southern Advance Bag and Paper Company, Hodge, has contracted with the Louisiana Power and Light Company, New Orleans, La., for power supply at its plant. The power company is planning the construction of a new transmission line from its steam-electric generating plant at Sterlington, La., to Hodge, by way of Winnfield, La., reported to cost close to $100,000. An electric substation will be established at the mill for transforming and power supply service. The paper company is a subsidiary of the Advance Bag and Paper Comanpy, 38 Newbury street, Boston, Mass.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—The Warder Paper Box Corporation, Dunkirk, N. Y., manufacturer of paper boxes and containers, has concluded arrangements for purchase of the plant and business of the Hinds Paper Box Company, 832 Ashland avenue, Niagara Falls, and will take over the property at once. The purchasing company is planning to concentrate production at the Niagara Falls mill and will remove its Dunkirk plant to that location at an early date, with increase in working force at the new location from 25 to more than 100 persons. It is expected to advance the capacity at the new location. The Dunkirk plant will be placed on the market.

Bridgewater, Mass.—The Stone Envelope Company, recently organized with a capital of $10,000, is said to be planning the operation of a local paper converting plant for the manufacture of envelopes and kindred products. The company will be headed by Leo Stone, who will be president, and Harry A. Stone, 281 Spring street, Brockton, Mass., treasurer and representative.

Emeryville, Calif.—The Paraffine Companies, Inc., 475 Brannan street, San Francisco, Cal., are awarding miscellaneous sub-contracts for the completion of their new mill unit now in course of erection at Emeryville, to be one-story, reported to cost close to $60,000, with equipment. A contract for roofing has been let to Malott & Peterson, 3221 Twentieth street, San Francisco. General contract is being carried out by MacDonald & Kahn, Financial Center Building, San Francisco. Leland Rosener, 233 Sonsome street, San Francisco, is architect, in charge.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—The Lee Box Company, Inc., recently organized by Joseph Zwiman, 262 Greene avenue, Brooklyn, and associates, with capital of $10,000, is planning early operation of a local plant for the manufacture of paper boxes and containers. Aaron Leo Drucker, Greenville (Green County), N. Y., will be one of the heads of the new company.

Atlanta, Ga.—The new plant of the Gaylord Container Company, 229 Grant street, S. E., on Blasfield avenue, will be owned by the Lordgay Realty Company, Inc., St. Louis, Mo., and will be occupied by the Gaylord organization under long term lease. It will be equipped for the manufacture of corrugated paper containers and boxes, consisting of a one-story structure, 200 x 220 feet, with one-story office unit adjoining. The new factory will cost close to $75,000, with equipment. General contract was recently let to Gilbert Beers, Bona Allen Building, and superstructure will soon be under way. The Austin Company, Inc., Chicago, Ill., is designer of the building, which will be of thoroughly modern type. The Markel Company, Mortgage Guarantee Building, Atlanta, is local engineer for the project.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Corrugated Container Company, Trenton avenue and Venango street, Philadelphia, manufacturer of corrugated paper products and containers, has arranged for a lease of a floor in the building at Erie avenue and Sepviva street, and will occupy for expansion.

New Orleans, La.—The Celotex Company, Chicago, Ill., with main mill at Marerro, near New Orleans, is said to be arranging for a development program at its plant for the production of additional lines of insulating board products. The company has concluded negotiations with the Alton Box Board and Paper Company, the Compo-Board Company and others in connection with proposed expansion program, covering the production of insulating quilt, orange and green label wall-board and other specialties, totaling 24 different products in all. In addition to local production, the company proposes to carry out the manufacture of the new specialties at different branch plants, including those in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio, Massachusetts and other points.

St. Petersburg, Va.—The Moore-Goodrich Company, St. Petersburg, is considering the operation of a plant unit for the production of excelsior from wood pulp, and is interested in securing information regarding machinery for manufacture of this kind.

Aurora, Ill.—Miller, Bryant, Pierce & Co., Inc., 223 South River street, manufacturer of carbon papers, etc., is holding the erection of its proposed new plant addition in temporary abeyance. It is expected, however, that work will be placed under way in the fall. The structure will be three-story, located to the side of the present factory, with the erection of a fourth floor addition on the latter building, estimated to cost about $90,000, with equipment. Frank D. Chase, Inc., 720 North Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill., is architect and engineer.

Bathurst, N. B.—The Bathurst Power and Paper Company, Ltd., is completing the construction of a new unit at its local pulp and paper mills, on which work has been in progress for a number of months. It will be used for the manufacture of kraft and corrugated sheets, liner board and kindred products, and is expected to be ready for serv-

ice early in August, when operations will be placed under way at once.

New Companies, Etc.

Chicago, Ill.—Copy Papers, Inc., 1800 West Washington Boulevard, has been incorporated with capital of $100,000, to manufacture and deal in paper stocks of special character. The incorporators are Patrick J. Gallagher, Louis J. Donohue and Charles H. Krause. The new company will be represented by Edwin T. Breen, 38 South Dearborn street, Chicago, attorney.

Potsdam, N. Y.—The Unity Paper Mills, Inc., has filed notice of company dissolution under state laws.

New York, N. Y.—Mobile Bag Corporation, New York, care of the United States Corporation Company, 150 Broadway, New York, has been incorporated under Delaware laws, with capital of 10,000 shares of stock, no par, value, to manufacture paper bags and containers. It is understood that the company proposes to operate a plant in the vicinity of Mobile, Ala.

Everett, Mass.—Boston Fibre Corporation has been incorporated with capital of 100 shares of stock, no par value, to manufacture and deal in fibre and paper products. Maurice A. Kamm is president; and Leo Wasserman, 15 Momestead street, Roxbury, Boston, treasurer and representative.

New York, N. Y.—The Major Paper Corporation has been incorporated with a capital of $50,000 and 1000 shares of common stock, no par value, to manufacture and deal in paper goods. The incorporators are G. Alfred Knoche, J. B. Williams and Charles E. Mack. The company will be represented by Cornelius C. Webster, 11 West 42nd street, New York, attorney.

Providence, R. I.—The Standard Paper Company has been incorporated with a capital of 200 shares of stock, no par value, to deal in paper products. The company is headed by Samuel I. Silverman, Jacob S. and Samuel Temkin, 154 Prospect street, Providence. Last noted is company representative.

Core Concrete Construction

By NOAH J. DONNER

"Core Concrete Construction"—is a system of concrete construction where all dispensable materials are eliminated and the balance is concentrated in the form of a series of integrally tied structural units. These units are created within the matrix of the structure or of the main members only through the agency of imbeded cores.

The cores are light hollow shapes of proper geometric cross section and are made of either sheet metal or a suitable fibrous material. Their function is to replace concrete and to break up the original solid mass of the member into a series of cells or voids separated by ribs or partitions.

The cores are imbeded within the members at the time concrete is poured and become an integral part of the structure. Their usefulness is over as soon as the concrete has set sufficiently to retain the shape imparted to it by the cores.

The process of imbeding cores fully preserves the monolithic character of concrete construction and the entire operation is performed in complete conformity with present plant facilities and engineering requirements.

The outstanding engineering achievements of "Core Concrete Construction" are:

(a) Economies in materials with corresponding increase in strength and rigidity of the entire structure. The savings are from 30 per cent to 50 per cent as compared with current practice.

(b) A monolithic floor system made up of either I or H shaped units. These units are the ribs between cells or voids. The reinforcing is concentrated at these ribs.

(c) The creation of the trussed plate for the use in girderless floor panels. A series of small cores arranged in checker board pattern act as fillers and as a means for redistributing and changing the character of the internal stresses within the plate.

(d) The reinforced tubular unit which can be used as a column, beam, girder or integrated into a monolithic floor system. This unit is made by wrapping a suitable metal fabric around core before imbedment.

Besides creating distinct engineering forms, the idea of imbeding cores, finds wide application in practically every branch of concrete construction.

In walls the cores are used both as fillers to eliminate dispensable materials and as insulation. Perfect insulation in a monolithic wall, impossible till now without the aid of special apparatus, is produced by cores without interference with present methods of work.

Cores simplify the proceedure in the making of precast concrete wall units and, at the same time, greatly increase their decorative possibilities

Lack of space does not permit me to go into a detailed discussion of the engineering features of the system or a comparative appraisal of its merits over the current practice. It suffices to note, that this system is not a mere improvement in concrete construction, it is concrete construction revitalized and brought up to date. It supersedes and unifies into one system all efforts that have been made to lighten and stiffen concrete structures.

I am certain that the very simple idea of imbeding cores and its implications will be readily grasped by the practical man as well as the engineer. It is an important contribution to the art and science of concrete construction. As such it merits the attention and study of all users of concrete.

"Core concrete construction" while strictly a building construction system is of the greatest possible moment to the paper trade as a market for wood pulp products. As such it is the greatest opportunity to invade and permanently establish their product in an ever expanding field.

Cores must be made first before they can be utilized. Precedence and superior qualities of paper cores would go a long ways towards eliminating competition. Will the paper trade avail themselves of this opportunity?

Beebee Island Development Progresses

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 20, 1931—The hydro-electric power development near Beebee Island is progressing rapidly under the direction of the F. T. Ley Company, of Springfield, Mass., and plans call for its completion by the early part of December. The Springfield concern some time ago completed a similar development on the Salmon River in Northern New York and has much experience in such undertakings. The development when completed will supply approximately 10,000 units of horse power and will be used by paper mills and other industrial concerns in this section. The firm of Knowlton Brothers was among those sponsoring the project claiming that it would provide a new source of operating power besides decreasing its expenses to some extent. The equipment and installation in the power plant is to be provided by the Buffalo, Niagara & Eastern Power Corporation with W. P. Creager as engineer. The plans for the development, estimated to cost about $591,000, have been gone over by the engineering firm of Jackson & Moreland, Boston.

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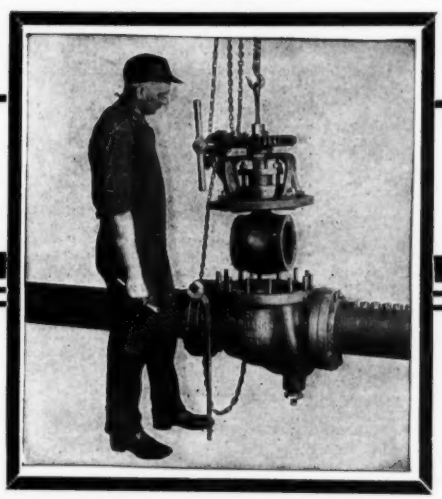
FAIRBANKS NEW "SPHERO" VALVE



Continuous operation in paper mills demands quick replacements to all equipment.
SPHERO VALVES are easily repaired without detaching the body from the pipe line.
Lever type in sizes ½-in. to 4-in. Gear type in sizes 4-in., 6-in. and 8-in. For 200 Pounds Steam Working Pressure.

Write for Bulletin V-103

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IMPORTS OF PAPER AND PAPER STOCK

NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND OTHER PORTS

NEW YORK IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING JULY 25, 1931

SUMMARY

Cigarette paper	344 cs.
Wall paper	14 bls., 26 cs.
Paper hangings	2 bls., 12 cs.
Painted paper	6 cs.
News print	11,163 rolls
Printing paper	13 cs.
Filter paper	12 cs.
Drawing paper	3 cs.
Baryta coated paper	2 cs.
Metal coated paper	58 cs.
Coated paper	40 cs.
Decalcomania paper	24 cs.
Writing paper	19 cs.
Stencil paper and ink	18 cs.
Stencil paper	9 cs.
Cable paper	3 rolls
Paste board	82 cs.
Card board boxes	5 cs.
Miscellaneous paper	18 rolls, 12 bls., 41 cs.

CIGARETTE PAPER

Brown & Williamson Tobacco Co., Rochambeau, Havre, 5 cs.
Brown & Williamson Tobacco Co., Aquitania, Southampton, 10 cs.
P. J. Schweitzer, Pr. Fillmore, Marseilles, 8 cs.
Champaigne Paper Corp., Schodack, Havre, 321 cs.

WALL PAPER

F. J. Emmerich, Laconia, Liverpool, 2 cs., 1 bl.
F. J. Emmerich, New York, Hamburg, 4 bls.
Irving Trust Co., New York, Hamburg, 8 cs.
F. A. Binder, New York, Hamburg, 9 bls., 2 cs.
Bank of Montreal, Pr. Wilson, Yokohama, 16 cs.

PAPER HANGINGS

A. C. Dodman Jr., Inc., Laconia, Liverpool, 10 cs.
F. L. Kramer & Co., Aquitania, Southampton, 1 cs.
Whiting & Patterson Co., Inc., Aquitania, Southampton, 2 bls., 1 cs.

PAINTED PAPER

——, Pr. Wilson, Shanghai, 6 cs.

NEWS PRINT

Lunham & Reeve, Inc., Malaren, Kotka, 293 rolls.
Stora Kopparberg Corp., Gripsholm, Gothenburg, 90 rolls.
Perkins Goodwin & Co., Milwaukee, Hamburg, 172 rolls.
Baldwin Paper Co. Inc., New York, Hamburg, 127 rolls.
J. Maddes Corp., New York, Hamburg, 61 rolls.
——, New York, Hamburg, 234 rolls.
Bank of Montreal, Humberarm, Cornerbrook, 9888 rolls.
Lunham & Reeve, Inc., Bankaholm, Kotka, 298 rolls.

PRINTING PAPER

Martin & Bechtold, Milwaukee, Hamburg, 13 cs.

FILTER PAPER

H. Reeve Angel & Co. Inc., Minnekahda, London, 11 cs.
——, Exeter, Marseilles, 1 cs.

DRAWING PAPER

H. Reeve Angel & Co. Inc., Minnekahda, London, 3 cs.

BARYTA COATED PAPER

Globe Shipping Co., Europa, Bremen, 2 cs.

METAL COATED PAPER

K. Pauli Co., New York, Hamburg, 11 cs.
——, New York, Hamburg, 25 cs.
——, Milwaukee, Hamburg, 22 cs.

COATED PAPER

Happel & McAvoy, Milwaukee, Hamburg, 25 cs.
Bank of America Natl Assn., Milwaukee, Hamburg, 11 cs.
W. A. Foster & Co., Aquitania, Southampton, 1 cs.
W. J. Byrnes, Aquitania, Southampton, 3 cs.

DECALCOMANIA PAPER

B. F. Drakenfeld & Co., Laconia, Liverpool, 6 cs. (simplex)
C. W. Sellers, Europa, Bremen, 2 cs.
C. W. Sellers, New York, Hamburg, 9 cs.
P. H. Petry & Co., Milwaukee, Hamburg, 7 cs.

WRITING PAPER

Strauss Bros. & Co., Laconia, Liverpool, 4 cs.
Guibout Freres, Aquitania, Southampton, 2 cs.
Globe Shipping Co., Aquitania, Southampton, 4 cs.
American Express Co., Schodack, Havre, 4 cs.
Freedman & Slater, Schodack, Havre, 5 cs.

STENCIL PAPER AND INK

Arlac Dry Stencil Co., New York, Hamburg, 18 cs

STENCIL PAPER

E. Rosenberg, Europa, Bremen, 2 cs.
Bush Service Corp., American Farmer, London, 1 cs.
Bush Service Corp., Milwaukee, Hamburg, 6 cs.

CABLE PAPER

Expansion Associates, Europa, Bremen, 3 rolls.

PASTE BOARD

Phoenix Shipping Co., New York, Hamburg, 82 cs.

CARD BOARD BOXES

P. Seguin, Pr. Fillmore, Marseilles, 5 cs.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPER

Japan Paper Co., Exeter, Marseilles, 6 cs.
Coenca Morrison Co., Exeter, Marseilles, 12 bls.
Japan Paper Co., Pr. Wilson, Kobe, 4 cs.
C. L. Voorhees, Pr Wilson, Yokohama, 8 cs.
Keller Dorian Paper Co., Aquitania, Southampton, 23 cs.
R. Wilson Paper Co., Transylvania, Glasgow, 18 rolls.

RAGS, BAGGINGS, ETC.

S. Birkenstein & Son, Port Alma, London, 150 bls. paper stock.
A. C. Feterolf, Laconia, Liverpool, 147 bls. paper stock.
——, Ambridge, Antwerp, 44 bls. rags.
Irving Trust Co, Ambridge, Antwerp, 145 bls. bagging.
C. Nelson, Transylvania, Glasgow, 7 bls. rags.
Kaffe Bros., Schodack, Havre, 13 bls. rags.
J Cohen Son & Co., Schodack, Havre, 47 bls. rags.
V. Galaup, Schodack, Havre, 94 bls. rags.
Darmstadt Scott & Courtney, Schodack, Havre, 84 bls. bagging.

OLD ROPE

Baring Bros. Co., Transylvania, Glasgow, 41 coils.

CASEIN

Kalbfleisch Corp., Western World, B. Ayres, 250 bags.

CHINA CLAY

J. Richardson Co., Carronpark, Fowey, 155 tons, 2 cwt.
J. W. Higman Co. Inc., Carronpark, Fowey, 504 tons, 6 cwt.

WOOD PULP

Lagerloef Trading Co., Malaren, Viborg, 640 bls. sulphate; 260 bls. wood pulp.
Lagerloef Trading Co., Malaren, Kotka, 165 bls. sulphate; 753 bls. sulphite.
——, Malaren, Tolkis, 540 bls. sulphite.
Russell McCandless, Gripsholm, Stockholm, 1050 bls. unbleached sulphite.
Price & Pierce, Ltd., Gripsholm, Gothenburg, 125 bls. wood pulp
Parsons & Whittemore, Inc., Gripsholm, Gothenburg, 185 bls. sulphate.
J. Anderson & Co., Gripsholm, Gothenburg, 125 bls. sulphite.
Bulkley Dunton & Co., Gripsholm, ——, 900 bls. wood pulp.
E. M. Sergeant & Co., Stavangerfjord, Oslo, 450 bls. chemical pulp.
Castle & Overton, Inc., Milwaukee, Hamburg, 410 bls. wood pulp, 82 tons.
Castle & Overton, Inc., New York, Hamburg, 800 bls. wood pulp, 160 tons.
Lagerloef Trading Co., Blankaholm, Kotka, 642 bls sulphate.
Lagerloef Trading Co, Blankaholm, Rauma, 390 bls. wood pulp.

WOOD FLOUR

Innes Speiden & Co., Gripsholm, Gothenburg, 508 bags.

WOOD PULP BOARDS

Lagerloef Trading Co., Malaren, Kotka, 337 bls.

BOSTON IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING JULY 25, 1931

Atterbury Bros. Inc, Malaren, Viborg, 630 bls. sulphate.
Lagerloef Trading Co., Malaren, Viborg, 1320 bls. sulphite; 958 bls. sulphate.
Lagerloef Trading Co., Malaren, Kotka, 1063 bls. sulphite; 1206 bls. sulphate.
J. Richardson & Co., Carronpark, Fowey, 1308 tons 18 cwt. china clay; 80 casks china clay, 40 tons.
Atlantic National Bank, Carronpark, Fowey, 1019 tons 6 cwt. china clay.
Papermakers Importing Co., Carronpark, Fowey, 134 tons china clay; 40 casks china clay, 20 tons.
G. F. Malcolm & Co., Laconia, Liverpool, 15 cs. tissue paper.
Atkinson Haserick & Co., Pr. Fillmore, Genoa, 381 bls. card board.

PORTLAND IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING JULY 25, 1931

Lagerloef Trading Co., Malaren, Viborg, 6418 bls. sulphite; 4080 bls. sulphate.
——, Malaren, Tolkis, 3242 bls. sulphite.
Lagerloef Trading Co., Malaren, Kotka, 2242 bls. sulphite; 763 bls. sulphate.
Lagerloef Trading Co., Blankaholm, Kotka, 1000 bls. sulphite; 520 bls. wood pulp.

BALTIMORE IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING JULY 25, 1931

Congoleum Nairn Co., Ambridge, Antwerp, 8 bls. rags.
Congoleum Nairn Co., Schodack, Dunkirk, 50 bls. rags.
S. Shapira & Sons, Schodack, Dunkirk, 99 bls. rags.

(Continued on page 54)

Union Screen Plate Company

Fitchburg, Mass., U. S. A. Lennoxville, P. Q., Canada

UNION BRONZE

SCREEN PLATES FOR FLAT SCREENS
6 SLOTS—5 SLOTS—4½ SLOTS—4 SLOTS—PER INCH

Old Plates Reclosed and Re-cut to Accurate Gauge
Rolled Phosphor Bronze and Copper Plates for Rotary Screens

Sole Manufacturers of the Union Witham Screen Plate Vat and Fastener

87 YEARS EXPERIENCE

In Making

Felts for Paper Manufacturers certainly recommends our ability to satisfactorily serve your requirements.

OUR **TRIUNE** AND
MULTIPLE PLY
DRYER FELTS

English Weave—Fine Face Felt in Three, Four, Five and Six Ply—60" to 214" in width—insure large production. Absolutely no felt marks in paper.

FITCHBURG DUCK MILLS
Established 1844
FITCHBURG, MASS.

1864 **1931**

"EXCELSIOR" FELTS

for every grade of

PULP AND PAPER

We continue to maintain at the top the quality of Excelsior Felts, as we have done since we, as pioneers, made the first endless paper machine felts manufactured in America.

Seamless felts for fast running.
Satin Style felts for finish.
Special felts to meet every condition.
Send us your felt problems.

KNOX WOOLEN COMPANY
CAMDEN, MAINE

SOLD BY
BULKLEY, DUNTON & COMPANY
75-77 Duane St., N. Y., and direct

3 FEATURES of our "TOP FELTS for BOARD MACHINES"

A Trial Felt for Your Machines Will Prove These Facts.

THE WATERBURY FELT CO., SKANEATELES FALLS, N.Y.

Imports of Paper and Paper Stock

(Continued from page 52)

S. Shapira & Sons, Schodack, Havre, 16 bls. rags.
Congoleum Nairn Co., Schodack, Havre, 671 bls. rags.
Bulkley Dunton & Co., Blankaholm, ——, 2650 bls. wood pulp
——, Blankaholm, Viborg, 375 bls. sulphate
——, Blankaholm, Kotka, 750 bls. wood pulp.
Parsons & Whittemore, Inc., Blankaholm, Kotka, 150 bls. mechanical pulp.
Russell McCandless, Blankaholm, Kotka, 300 bls. wood pulp.
Lagerloef Trading Co., Blankaholm, Kotka, 130 bls. sulphate.
Lagerloef Trading Co, Blankaholm, Rauma, 4970 bls. wood pulp.

NORFOLK IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING JULY 25, 1931

Irving Trust Co., Ambridge, Antwerp, 95 bls. bagging.
Old Dominion Paper Co., Blankaholm, Kotka, 96 rolls news print.
Lagerloef Trading Co., Blankaholm, Kotka, 494 bls. sulphate; 788 bls. sulphite.
Lagerloef Trading Co., Blankaholm, Viborg, 2040 bls. sulphate.
Lagerloef Trading Co., Blankaholm, Rauma, 792 bls. sulphite.
——, Blankaholm, Viborg, 2909 bls. sulphite; 2863 bls. sulphate.

NEW ORLEANS IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING JULY 25, 1931

Bank of Montreal, Humberarm, Cornerbrook, 88 rolls news print.

PHILADELPHIA IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING JULY 25, 1931

——, Express, Leghorn, 218 bls. rags.

Novel Contest Launched

Opening with an announcement in the *Saturday Evening Post,* issue of August 8, the Paterson Parchment Paper Company inaugurate what it has named "The Treasure Hunt."

For the past two years the Paterson Company has been arranging with its customers of printed wrappers of vegetable parchment to imprint a small keymark symbol on each wrapper. This acts as an identifying symbol of the Paterson Vegetable Parchment wrapper. It portrays a little knight in armor holding a shield which has inscribed on it "Protected in Paterson Vegetable Parchment."

The theme of the Treasure Hunt is for consumers to look at the wrappers of the packages they buy, in their refrigerators and on dealers counters. They are to try and find three keymark symbols. This should be easy for there have been millions of these symbols imprinted in the last six months alone. When the consumer has found three keymarks it is only necesary to so indicate on the coupon supplied in the *Saturday Evening Post* advertisement. By mailing this coupon to the Paterson Parchment Paper Company at Passaic, N. J., a generous size package of Patapar, the nationally advertised cookery parchment, will be sent as the reward.

The new Paterson advertisements are very catchy and full of action. They should attract considerable interest on the part of both packer and consumer.

Wood Utilization Survey

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., July 27, 1931.—In conjunction with the wood utilization survey of the state now under way by the government Department of Commerce in cooperation with the State Wood Utilization Committee and the Northern New York Development Association it was announced last week that Claude Bell, government expert, will aid in the work by making a tour of the various districts starting late in July. It is said that the census is being made in order to obtain information as to the best methods to be pursued in finding uses for the wood materials that now goes to waste. As a result of this extensive survey it is believed that thousands of tons of wasted wood may be turned into useful products inasmuch as similar campaigns in other states have proven beneficial.

Phamplets have been sent out to about 4,000 sawmills and wood-working establishments in the state requesting information regarding brands and quantity of waste taking place at each plant and the replies will be filed in order to serve as a guide to numerous other industries in a position to make good use of the raw material. Announcement is made that 2,150 plants or about 55 per cent of the total number have returned the desired information and the selection of Mr. Bell was made in order to obtain more complete returns. Among the cities he will visit are Jamestown, Glens Falls, Warrensburg, Albany, Potsdam, Ithaca, Cattaraugus, Syracuse, Tupper Lake and New York City.

The gathering of the final information is being carried on through the Department of Lands and Forests, Albany, supervised by W. G. Howard, who is working in cooperation with Prof. A. B. Recknagel, secretary of the State Wood Utilization Committee and the New York College of Forestry. The chairman of the project is George W. Sisson, Jr., president of the Racquette River Paper Company, who is being assisted by a group of committee members selected from the wood-using industries, public utilities and state organizations. Plans call for Mr. Bell, government engineer, discussing with the committee members problems relating to the final report and it is expected that he will also obtain information regarding efficient wood-using methods in the logging, sawmills, and similar industries in the state.

Southworth Paper Co. Appeals

MITTINEAGUE, Mass., July 28, 1931.—The Southworth Paper Company has filed an appeal in the case of the Strathmore Paper Company against the Southworth Company bringing the matter at law to the State Supreme Judicial Court for adjudication. The case related to the use of water from a canal by the appealing Company. Decision adverse to that company was filed in the shape of an interlocutory decree in the Supreme Court at Springfield a few days ago.

Potentiometer Pyrometer

An attractive 12-page folder has just been issued by The Brown Instrument Company, Philadelphia, showing in tabloid form the principal features of the new Brown Potentiometer Pyrometer. Extreme accuracy and ruggedness is claimed for this new instrument and the folder shows many of the constructional features substantiating this claim. The folder is arranged for easy reading and gives a very good idea of the instrument illustrated. Copies of this folder can be had by writing The Brown Instrument Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Estate of J. Louis Wyckoff

HOLYOKE, Mass., July 21, 1931—The inventory of the estate of the late J. Louis Wyckoff of the White & Wyckoff Company has been filed at the Probate Court in Springfield. It totals $172,194, the largest sum being 9,700 shares of the White & Wyckoff Manufacturing valued at $145,000. The appraiser is Frank J. Phelps of this city and the executives are the Hadley Falls Trust Company.

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DISPENSING CABINETS
AND
FIXTURES
THE STANDARD OF THE PAPER TRADE
GRIFFITH-HOPE CO.
WEST ALLIS, WIS.

THE CLARK-AIKEN CO.
Successors to
H. C. Clark & Son Machine Co.
PAPER MILL MACHINERY
LEE, MASS.
Revolving Paper Cutters—Rag Cutters—Cylinder Paper Machines—Washing and Beating Engines—Chilled Iron and Paper Calenders—Fan and Stuff Pumps—Engine Roll Bars and Bed Plates—
Cylinder Molds—Marshall Drives—Slitters and Rewinders—Reels—Dryers with Improved Packing Boxes—Wet Machines—Gun Metal and Rubber Rolls—Rolls Reground.

The uses of Liquid Chlorine
are rapidly expanding, so we are improving our facilities, and are prepared to ship promptly in Tank Cars, Multi-Unit Tank Cars (1-ton containers), or Cylinders (150 lbs. or 100 lbs.) from either Philadelphia, Pa., Wyandotte, Mich., Menominee, Mich., or Tacoma, Wash.
Inquiries and general correspondence should be addressed to our Philadelphia Office
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Company
Incorporated 1850.
Widener Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Representatives:
New York Pittsburgh Chicago St. Louis
Works:
Natrona, Pa. Philadelphia, Pa. Wyandotte, Mich. Menominee, Mich. Tacoma, Wash.

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DIGESTERS
Boiler Drums ⁊ Headers ⁊ Receivers
Separators and Complete
Power Plant Piping
THE M. W. KELLOGG COMPANY
225 Broadway, New York City, and at Birmingham
Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, Tulsa
All Kellogg Welded Products Are Insurable

CLINTON STARCHES
Special Grades for Beater and Top Sizing
Manufactured by
CLINTON CORN SYRUP REFINING COMPANY
CLINTON, IOWA
QUALITY SERVICE

New York Market Review

Office of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,
Wednesday, July 29, 1931.

Conditions in the local paper market are fairly satisfactory. Demand for the various standard grades is light, due mainly to the torrid weather experienced and the vacation period. Sales forces of the leading paper organizations are, metaphorically speaking, girding their loins in preparation for an active Fall campaign. Prices are generally holding to previously quoted levels.

Production of news print paper has fallen to approximately 53 per cent of rated capacity in the United States and Canada, according to information gathered by the News Print Service Bureau. Shipments are going forward in slightly heavier volume than the output. The price situation is practically unchanged.

Demand for the various grades of paper board is rather restricted at present. Box board production is about sufficient to take care of current needs. Although quiet, the fine paper market is displaying a steady trend. The coarse paper market is fairly active and kraft wrapping paper is firmer than for some time past.

Mechanical Pulp

Due to the usual midsummer lull the ground wood market continues listless. Offerings of both domestic and imported mechanical pulp are quite sufficient to meet current requirements. The contract movement is normal for the time of year. No further price revisions were announced during the past week.

Chemical Pulp

Steadiness prevails in the chemical pulp market. While the pulp mill workers strike in Norway continues, it has had little effect on the chemical pulp situation here. Inquiries for future needs are fairly numerous and the outlook for the future is promising. Prices are holding to schedule, in most instances.

Old Rope and Bagging

The old rope market is very quiet. Demand for both foreign and domestic old manila rope is decidedly light. Small mixed rope is not arousing much interest at present. Prices are nominal. The bagging market is fairly active. Scrap bagging is going forward in moderate volume. Roofing bagging is in seasonal request. Gunny bagging continues quiet.

Rags

Irregular conditions prevail in the domestic rag market. Cotton cuttings are only moderately active, with the exception of roofing grades, which are in excellent demand. Offerings, however, are limited, and as a result, prices are somewhat firmer. Mixed rags are fairly steady. The imported rag situation is practically unchanged.

Waste Paper

Improvement in the paper stock market continues. Old kraft machine compressed bales are in particularly good request at present. The board mills are exhibiting more interest in the lower grades of waste paper. A strike of employees of the packing plants has caused a drop in collections of about 50 per cent. No. 1 mixed paper has been most affected and is much firmer.

Twine

Most of the business transacted in the local twine market during the past week was along routine lines. Supplies continue to move into consumption in a fairly satisfactory manner for the midsummer holiday period. Despite keen competition for desirable orders, prices are practically unchanged.

Precision in Roll Grinding

The Farrel-Birmingham Company of Ansonia, Conn., has just issued an interesting new booklet entitled "Assuring Production with Precision in Roll Grinding," which we have recently published.

This booklet explains the necessity for close accuracy and fine finish in rolls used for the manufacture of various products such as metal, paper, rubber, etc. and how the skill transferred into the mechanism of Farrel roll grinders permits the highest attainment of these requirements with a minimum of dependence upon human skill.

The mechanical features responsible for the accuracy and high output of finished rolls are also described. These features are responsible for substantial improvement in the quality of roll grinding and, in many cases, the reduction of roll finishing costs.

It will be noted that there are several types of Farrel Roll Grinders, each designed for a specific purpose. Each type embodies certain principles of design which promote the efficiency of the machine for the particular work for which it is intended.

Copies of this booklet may be had gratis by writing the company.

New Rolled Steel Reducer Housings

The new Welded Rolled Steel Speed Reducer Housings developed by the Philadelphia Gear Works, of Philadelphia, Pa., mark a new move in the construction of speed reducers. Built to last a life time, with every inch and ounce of this durable metal contributing extra strength —it is said that accidents can't happen to these speed reducers.

In effect, they are hermetically sealed vaults, armored against accident. All the smooth-running, quiet, powerful efficiency is sealed in—dust, dirt, moisture, acid fumes and other external dangers are sealed out. This line of Philadelphia Speed Reducer Units are now available in rolled steel casings, 75 per cent to 100 per cent stronger than cast iron.

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Consultation, reports, valuations, and complete designs and engineering supervision for the construction and equipment of

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Steam and Hydro-electric Power Plants.
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Consulting Engineer

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V. D. SIMONS

INDUSTRIAL ENGINEER

Pulp and Paper Mills, Hydro-Electric and Steam Power Plants, Electrification Paper Mill Properties.

435 No. Michigan Ave.
CHICAGO, ILL.

20 plants to serve You

PAPER MAKERS CHEMICAL CORP.
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A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR CONSTRUCTIVE SERVICE

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Erecting Biggs Welded Digester

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Rotary Digesters

Biggs Globe, Cylinder and Tumbling Digesters
Sulphate and Sulphite Digesters
Penstocks, Pipe Lines
Heavy Steel and Alloy Plate Work, Welded or Riveted

THE BIGGS BOILER WORKS COMPANY
AKRON, OHIO

BIGGS DIGESTERS
Welded or Riveted

Biggs
AKRON, OHIO

Miscellaneous Markets

Office of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,
Wednesday, July 29, 1931.

BLANC FIXE.—The position of the blanc fixe market is practically unchanged. Prices are holding to schedule. The pulp is quoted at from $42.50 to $45 per ton; while the powder is selling at from 3¾ cents to 4½ cents per pound, in barrels, at works.

BLEACHING POWDER.—Conditions in the bleaching powder market are fairly satisfactory. Shipments against contract are going forward at a steady pace. Prices remain unchanged. Bleaching powder is quoted at from $2 to $2.35 per 100 pounds, in drums, at works.

CASEIN.—The casein market continues quiet. Domestic standard ground is quoted at 6 cents and finely ground at 7½ cents per pound. Argentine standard ground is selling at 8½ cents and finely ground at 9½ cents per pound, all in bags, car lot quantities.

CAUSTIC SODA.—Supplies of caustic soda are moving at a fair pace considering the business depression. Solid caustic soda is quoted at from $2.50 to $2.55; while the flake and the ground are selling at from $2.90 to $2.95 per 100 pounds, in large drums, at works.

CHINA CLAY.—Steadiness prevails in the china clay market. The contract movement is well up to average. Prices remain unchanged. Imported china clay is quoted at from $13 to $21 per ton; while domestic paper making clay is selling at from $7 to $11 per ton, at mine.

CHLORINE.—The chlorine market is moderately active. Shipments against contract are moving with regularity. Prices are holding to previously recorded levels. Chlorine is quoted at $1.75 per 100 pounds, in tanks, or multi-unit cars, in large drums, at works.

ROSIN.—The rosin market is spotty. Grades of gum rosin used in the paper mills are quoted at from $4.15 to $4.30 per 280 pounds, in barrels, at works. Wood rosin is selling at $3.80 per 280 pounds, in barrels, on dock, car lot quantities.

SALT CAKE.—Trading in the salt cake market is fairly active. The contract movement is normal. Salt cake is quoted at from $16 to $17 and chrome salt cake at from $14 to $15 per ton, in bulk, at works. Foreign salt cake is selling at from $15 to $15.50, ship side.

SODA ASH.—The soda ash market is exhibiting a steady trend. Prices are generally holding to previously recorded levels. Quotations on soda ash, in car lots, at works, per 100 pounds, are as follows: in bulk, $1; in bags, $1.15; and in barrels, $1.38.

STARCH.—Most of the business transacted in the starch market during the past week was along routine lines. Prices remain unchanged, in most instances. Special paper making starch is quoted at $2.67, in bags; and at $2.94 per 100 pounds, in barrels, at works.

SULPHATE OF ALUMINA.—The sulphate of alumina market is rather quiet at present. Prices are generally steady and unchanged. Commercial grades are quoted at $1.25 to $1.40; iron free is selling at $1.90 to $2.05 per 100 pounds, in barrels, at works.

SULPHUR.—Demand for sulphur is fair. Sulphur is quoted at $18 per long ton on orders of 1,000 tons, or over, on yearly contracts; and at $20 per ton on any smaller quantity over that period. On spot and near by car loads, the quotation is $21 per ton.

TALC.—No radical changes were reported in the talc market. Supplies are going forward at a fairly satisfactory pace. Prices remain unchanged. Domestic talc is quoted at from $16 to $18 per ton, in bulk; while imported talc is selling at from $18 to $22 per ton, ship side.

Market Quotations

Paper

(F. o. b. Mill)

Ledgers	11.00	@38.00
Bonds	6.75	@53.25
Writings—		
Extra Superfine	14.00	@32.00
Superfine	14.00	@32.00
Tub sized	10.00	@15.00
Engine sized	6.75	@11.00
Book, Cased—		
S. & S. C.	5.25	@ —
M. F.	5.00	@ —
Coated and Enamel	6.75	@10.25
Lithograph	7.25	@11.75
Tissues—Per Ream—		
White No. 1	.65	@ .70
Anti-Tarnish M. G. only	.65	@ .70
Colored	.70	@ .90
White No. 2	.55	@ .60
Kraft	.65	@ .70
Manila	.55	@ .60
Manila—		
No. 1 Jute	9.00	@ 9.25
No. 2 Jute	7.75	@ 8.50
No. 1 Wood	4.00	@ 5.25
No. 2 Wood	3.50	@ 4.00
Butchers	3.37½	@ —
Fibre Papers—		
No. 1 Fibre	4.25	@ 5.50
No. 2 Fibre	4.00	@ 4.75
Common Bogus	1.50	@ 3.00
Screenings	2.00	@ 3.00
Card Middles	4.00	@ 5.00
Glassine—		
Bleached, basis 25 lbs., No. 1	.09¼	@ —
No. 2	.11¼	@ —
Bleached, basis 20 lbs.	.11¾	@ —
(Delivered New York)		
News, per ton—		
Rolls, contract	57.00	@ —
Rolls, spot	57.00	@ —
Sheets	62.00	@ —
Side Runs	42.00	@46.00
Kraft—		
No. 1 Domestic	4.50	@ 5.75
No. 2 Domestic	4.00	@ 4.50
Southern	3.45	@ 4.25
Imported	6.00	@ 7.00
Boards—per ton—		
News	26.00	@27.50
Straw	34.50	@45.00
Chip	26.00	@27.50
Binders' Boards	65.00	@70.00
Standard 85 Test Liner	32.50	@35.00
Sgl. Mla. Lt. Chip	37.50	@42.50
(F. o. b. Mill)		
Wood Pulp Boards	70.00	@80.00

Mechanical Pulp

(On Dock)

No. 1 Imported—		
Moist	24.00	@28.00
Dry	26.00	@28.00
(F. o. b. Mill)		
No. 1 Domestic	25.00	@30.00

Chemical Pulp

(On Dock, Atlantic Ports)

Sulphite (Imported)—		
Bleached	2.50	@ 3.50
Easy Bleaching	2.15	@ 2.35
No. 1 strong unbleached	1.90	@ 2.25
Mitscherlich unbleached	2.00	@ 2.25
No. 2 strong unbleached	1.80	@ 2.00
No. 1 Kraft	1.50	@ 1.70
No. 2 Kraft	1.35	@ 1.50
Sulphate—		
Bleached	2.75	@ 3.25
(F. o. b. Pulp Mill)		
Sulphite (Domestic)—		
Bleached	2.25	@ 4.75
Easy Bleaching	2.50	@ 2.75
News	1.80	@ 2.50
Mitscherlich	2.40	@ 3.00
Kraft (Domestic)	1.60	@ 2.75
(Delivered Paper Mills)		
Soda Bleached	3.00	@ —

Domestic Rags

New Rags

(Prices to Mill f. o. b. N. Y.)

Shirt Cuttings—		
New White, No. 1	6.50	@ 7.00
New White, No. 2	5.50	@ 6.00
Silesias No. 1	5.25	@ 5.50
New Unbleached	7.00	@ 7.50
New Blue Prints	4.00	@ 4.50
New Soft Blacks	3.50	@ 4.00
Blue Overall	5.00	@ 5.25
Fancy	3.00	@ 3.50
Washables	2.75	@ 3.00
Mixed Khaki Cuttings	3.50	@ 4.00
Pink Corset Cuttings	5.00	@ 5.50
O. D. Khaki Cuttings	4.50	@ 4.75
Men's Corduroy	3.00	@ 3.50
New Mixed Blacks	3.00	@ 3.25

Old Rags

White, No. 1—		
Repacked	5.25	@ 5.75
Miscellaneous	4.25	@ 4.75
White, No. 2—		
Repacked	3.00	@ 3.50
Miscellaneous	2.30	@ 2.50
St. Soiled, White	1.50	@ 1.75
Thirds and Blues—		
Repacked	2.25	@ 2.50
Miscellaneous	1.65	@ 1.85
Black Stockings	3.25	@ 3.75
Roofing Rags—		
Cloth Strippings	1.25	@ 1.30
No. 1	1.25	@ 1.30
No. 2	.90	@ 1.00
No. 3	.70	@ .80
No. 4	.65	@ .70
No. 5A	.50	@ .60

Foreign Rags

New Rags

New Dark Cuttings	2.00	@ 2.15
New Mixed Cuttings	2.10	@ 2.40
New Light Silesias	5.00	@ 5.38
Light Flannelettes	5.00	@ 5.25
Unbleached Cuttings	6.75	@ 7.00
New White Cuttings	6.25	@ 6.50
New Light Oxfords	5.00	@ 5.50
New Light Prints	3.25	@ 3.50

Old Rags

No. 1 White Linens	6.50	@ 6.75
No. 2 White Linens	5.75	@ 5.25
No. 3 White Linens	4.00	@ 4.50
No. 4 White Linens	2.50	@ 3.00
No. 1 White Cotton	4.50	@ 5.00
No. 2 White Cotton	3.50	@ 4.25
No. 3 White Cotton	2.50	@ 3.25
No. 4 White Cotton	1.50	@ 1.75
Extra Light Prints	2.25	@ 2.50
Ord. Light Prints	2.00	@ 2.25
Med. Light Prints	1.55	@ 1.60
Dutch Blue Cottons	1.50	@ 1.60
French Blue Linens	2.40	@ 2.50
German Blue Linens	2.10	@ 2.20
German Blue Cottons	1.45	@ 1.50
Checks and Blues	1.40	@ 1.45
Lindsay Garments	.90	@ 1.00
Dark Cottons	.70	@ .75
Old Shopperies	.65	@ .70
New Shopperies	.60	@ .65
French Blues	1.40	@ 1.50

Old Rope and Bagging

(Prices to Mill f. o. b. N. Y.)

Gunny No. 1—		
Foreign	1.60	@ 1.75
Domestic	1.65	@ 1.80
Wool Tares, light	1.60	@ 1.75
Wool Tares, heavy	1.20	@ 1.25
Bright Bagging	1.20	@ 1.30
Small Mixed Rope	.90	@ 1.00
Manila Rope—		
Foreign	1.90	@ 2.00
Domestic	2.10	@ 2.2.
New Burlap Cut	1.80	@ 1.90
Hessian Jute Threads—		
Foreign	2.60	@ 2.75
Domestic	2.80	@ 3.00

Old Waste Papers

(F. o. b. New York)

Shavings—		
Hard, white, No. 1	2.65	@ 2.85
Hard, white, No. 2	2.15	@ 2.25
Soft, white, No. 1	2.15	@ 2.25
White envelope cuttings	2.60	@ 2.70
Flat Stock—		
tings	2.50	@ 2.60
Stitchless	.80	@ .90
Overissue Mag	.80	@ .90
Solid Flat Book	.65	@ .75
Crumpled No. 1	.55	@ .60
Solid Book Ledger	1.75	@ 1.85
Ledger Stock	.75	@ .80
New B. B. Chips	.20	@ .30
Manilas—		
New Env. Cut	1.75	@ 1.85
New Cuttings	1.50	@ 1.60
Extra No. 1 old	1.10	@ 1.25
Print	.45	@ .50
Bogus Wrapper	.45	@ .50
Container	.25	@ .30
Old Kraft Machine—		
Compressed bales	1.20	@ 1.30
News—		
No. 1 White News	1.55	@ 1.65
Strictly Overissue	.35	@ .45
Strictly Folded	.25	@ .30
No. 1 Mixed Paper	.20	@ .30
Common Paper		Nominal

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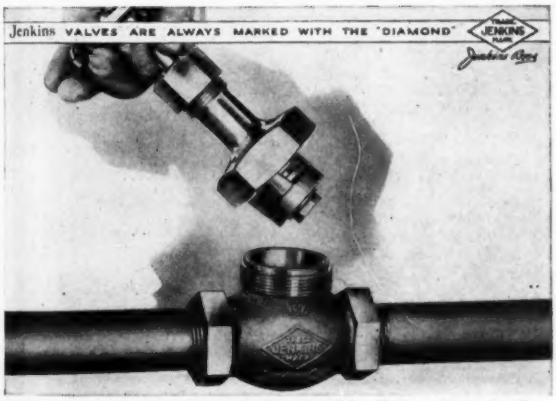

Fig. 106-A Jenkins Standard Bronze Globe Valve, Screwed. For 150 lbs. steam or 250 lbs. water working pressure. Special features such as one-piece screw-over bonnet and slip-on stay-on disc holder obtainable also in angle, cross, and check patterns.

DISC HOLDER slips on or off but won't fall off

TO renew the disc in a Fig. 106-A Jenkins Standard Bronze Globe Valve is a simple matter that takes only a few moments. Slip the disc holder containing the old disc off the spindle. Slip on a new disc holder containing the disc, and the job is done.

Before the bonnet is removed the spindle need be given just an opening turn or so and the bonnet and trim can be removed. YET THE DISC HOLDER CANNOT FALL OFF. Jenkins Bros., 80 White St., New York, Boston, Chicago, Houston, Philadelphia.

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VALVES
Since 1864

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AGENTS

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NEW YORK

Twines

(F. o. b. Mill)

Cotton—			
B. C., 18 basis	.30	@	.32
No. 1	.20	@	.22
No. 2	.19	@	.20
No. 3	.17	@	.18
A. Italian, 18 basis	.36	@	.37
Finished Jute—			
Dark, 18 basis	.18	@	.20
Light, 18 basis	.20	@	.22
Jute Wrapping, 3-6 Ply—			
No. 1	.13	@	—
No. 2	.11	@	—
Tube Rope—			
4-ply and larger	.09	@	—
Fine Tube Rope—			
4-ply	.11	@	—
3-ply	.12	@	—
2-ply	.13	@	—
Paper Makers Twine Balls	.07	@	—
Box Twine, 2-3 ply	.07	@	.08
Jute Rope	.09	@	.10
Amer. Hemp, 6	.27	@	.29
Java Sisal—			
No. 1 Basis	.10	@	—
No. 2 Basis	.09	@	—
New Zealand Sisal	.10	@	—
Sisal Lath Yarn—			
No. 1	.12	@	.14
No. 2	.10	@	.12
Manila Twine	.21	@	.22

CHICAGO

Paper

(F. o. b. Mill)

Rag Bond	.30	@	.53¼
Water Marked Sulphite Bond	.09	@	.12
Sulphite Bond	.06¾	@	.11
Superfine Writing	.18	@	.24
No. 1 Fine Writing	.14	@	.18
No. 2 Fine Writing	.12	@	.14
No. 3 Fine Writing	.08½	@	.12
No. 1 M. F. Book	.06½	@	.07½
No. 2 M. F. Book	.05¼	@	.06¼
No. 1 S.&S.C. Book	.06¾	@	.07¾
No. 2 S.&S.C. Book	.05¾	@	.06½
Coated Book	.07½	@	.12
Coated Label	.07½	@	.10
No. 1 Manila	.04¼	@	.05¾
No. 1 Fibre	.04¾	@	.05¼
No. 2 Manila	.04¼	@	.04¾
Butcher's Manila	.04	@	.04½
No. 1 Kraft	5.00	@	5.50
Southern Kraft	3.75	@	4.00
No. 2 Kraft	3.75	@	4.00
Wood Tag Boards	.04¼	@	.06¼
Sulphite Screenings	.03	@	.03¼
Manila Tissue	.07	@	.07¼
White Tissue	.07¼	@	.07½
(Delivered Central Territory)			
News, per ton—			
Rolls, contract	62.00	@	—
Sheets	67.00	@	—
Boards, per ton—			
Plain Chip	30.00	@	35.00
Solid News	32.50	@	37.50
Manila Lined Chip	40.00	@	45.00
Container Lined—			
85 Test	50.00	@	55.00
100 Test	55.00	@	60.00

Old Papers

(F. o. b. Chicago)

Shavings—			
No. 1 Hard White	2.35	@	2.40
White Env. Cuttings	—	@	—
No. 1 Soft Shavings	2.10	@	2.15
Ledger & Writings	.70	@	.75
Solid Books	.75	@	.80
Blanks	1.60	@	1.65
Krafts	1.25	@	1.35
New Kraft Cuts	1.35	@	1.45
Manila Env. Cuts	1.50	@	1.55
Ex. No. 1 Manila	1.25	@	1.30
Print Manila	.40	@	.45
Overissue News	.40	@	.45
Old Newspapers—			
No. 1	.35	@	.40
No. 2	.30	@	.35
Mixed Papers—			
No. 1	.28	@	.30
No. 2	.20	@	.25
Roofing Stocks—			
No. 1	30.00	@	—
No. 2	28.00	@	—

PHILADELPHIA

Paper

(F. o. b. Mill)

Bonds	.05	@	.40
Ledgers	.07	@	.40
Writings—			
Superfine	.12	@	.18
Extra fine	.16	@	.22
Fine	.15	@	.26
Fine, No. 2	.13½	@	.25
Fine, No. 3	.08½	@	.20
Book, M. F.	.05	@	.07
Book, S. S. & C.	.05	@	.07½
Book, Coated	.08	@	.16
Coated Lithograph	.07	@	.11
Label	.07	@	.11
No. 1 Jute Manila	.07	@	.09
Manila Sul., No. 1	.03¼	@	.05½
Manila No. 2	.03	@	.04
No. 1 Kraft	.05¼	@	.06
No. 2 Kraft	.03¾	@	.04¼
Southern Kraft No. 1	—	@	.03¾
Southern Kraft No. 2	—	@	.03¾
Common Bogus	.03	@	.04
(Delivered Philadelphia)			
News Print Rolls	58.00	@	62.00
Straw Board	50.00	@	—
News Board	29.00	@	30.00
Chip Board	27.50	@	—
Wood Pulp Board	85.00	@	95.00
Binder Boards—			
No. 1, per ton	75.00	@	—
No. 2, per ton	68.00	@	—
Carload lots	66.00	@	70.00
Tarred Felts—			
Regular	55.50	@	57.00
Slaters (per roll)	.84	@	.94
Best Tarred, 1-ply (per roll)	1.95	@	2.10
Best Tarred, 2-ply (per roll)	1.50	@	1.60
Best Tarred, 3-ply	2.00	@	2.25

Domestic Rags (New)

(Price to Mill, f. o. b. Phila.)

Shirt Cuttings—			
New White, No. 1.	.06	@	.07
New White, No. 2.	.05½	@	.06
Light Silesias	.05	@	.05½
Silesias, No. 1	.06	@	.08
Black Silesias, soft.	.05	@	—
New Unbleached	.06½	@	.07
Washable, No. 1	.03	@	.03½
Blue Overall	.05	@	.05½
Cottons—According to grades—			
Washable, No. 2	.02	@	.02½
New Blue	.02	@	.02½
Fancy	.03½	@	—
New Black Soft	.03	@	.03½
New Light Seconds	.01¾	@	.02
New Dark Seconds	1.85	@	2.00
Khaki Cuttings—			
No. 1 O. D.	.04½	@	.05
No. 2 Mixed	.03½	@	.04
Corduroy	.02½	@	.03
New Canvas	.06½	@	.07
New Black Mixed	.03	@	.03½

Domestic Rags (Old)

White No. 1—			
Repacked	3.50	@	4.00
Miscellaneous	2.50	@	3.00
M. G.	4.50	@	—
Thirds and Blues—			
Miscellaneous	1.25	@	1.50
Repacked	1.75	@	2.00
Black Stockings (Export)	3.80	@	4.00
Roofing Stock—			
Foreign No. 1	1.15	@	1.25
Repacked	.80	@	.90

Bagging

(F. o. b. Phila.)

Gunny, No. 1—			
Foreign	1.50	@	1.60
Domestic	1.75	@	—
Manila Rope	2.50	@	2.75
Sisal Rope	1.25	@	1.50
Mixed Rope	1.10	@	1.25
Scrap Burlaps—			
No. 1	1.50	@	1.60
No. 2	1.10	@	1.20
Wool Tares, heavy	3.00	@	—
Mixed Strings	1.15	@	1.25
No. 1 New Light Burlap	2.50	@	2.75
New Burlap Cuttings	2.00	@	2.25

Old Papers

(F. o. b. Phila.)

Shavings—			
No. 1 Hard White	2.30	@	2.35
No. 2 Hard White	2.00	@	2.05
No. 1 Soft White	1.75	@	1.85
No. 2 Soft White	1.30	@	1.45
No. 1 Mixed	.75	@	.80
No. 2 Mixed	.50	@	.55
Solid Ledger Stock	1.25	@	1.30
Writing Paper	.70	@	.80
No. 1 Books, heavy	.75	@	.80
No. 2 Books, light	Normal		
No. 1 New Manila	1.60	@	1.75
No. 1 Old Manila	1.25	@	1.30
Print Manila	.40	@	.50
Container Manila	.40	@	.45
Old Kraft	.90	@	1.05
Common Paper	.20	@	.25
No. 1 Mixed Paper	.25	@	.30
Straw Board, Chip	.35	@	.40
Binders Board, Chip	.35	@	.45
Corrugated Board	.40	@	.45
Overissue News	.35	@	.40
Old Newspaper	.25	@	.30

BOSTON

Paper

(F. o. b. Mill)

Ledgers—			
Sulphite	.07½	@	.12½
Rag Content	.15	@	.30
All Rag	.38	@	.52½
Bonds—			
Sulphite	.06½	@	.11½
Rag content	.15	@	.30
All rag	.36½	@	.65
Writings	.06½	@	.20
Superfines	.11	@	.31
Book, Super	.06	@	.09
Book, M. F.	.05½	@	.08½
Book, Coated	.08½	@	.18
Coated Litho	.09	@	.12
Label	.09½	@	.15
Jute Manila No. 1	.11	@	.13
Manila, Sul. No. 1	.04¼	@	.06½
Manila, Sul. No. 2	.03¾	@	.04½
No. 1 Kraft	.04½	@	.05½
No. 2 Kraft	.03¾	@	.04½
(F. o. b. Boston)			
Southern Kraft	.03½	@	.03¾
(F. o. b. destination in carload lots, f. o. b. mill in less than carload lots.)			
Common Bogus	.02	@	.02¼
(Delivered New England points)			
News Print, rolls	—	@	56.50
Straw Board, rolls	.009	—	@52.50
Straw Board in Sheets, basis 35s to 70s	—	@	50.00
Filled News Board	27.50	@	30.00
Chip Board	27.50	@	—
Chip Board (Creasing)	27.50	@	30.00
Single Manila Lined Chip	40.00	@	45.00
Single White, Patent Coated News Board—Binder	52.50	@	60.00
Wood Pulp Board	70.00	@	75.00
Binder Boards	67.50	@	75.00

Old Papers

(F. o. b. Boston)

Shavings—			
No. 1 Hard White	3.25	@	3.75
No. 2 Hard White	2.50	@	2.60
No. 1 Soft White	2.25	@	2.40
No. 2 Mixed	.60	@	.65
No. 1 Mixed	.90	@	1.00
Solid Ledger Books	1.75	@	2.00
Overissue Ledger Stock	1.35	@	1.60
Mixed Ledgers	1.15	@	1.30
No. 1 Books, heavy	.75	@	.90
No. 1 Books, light	—	@	.45
Crumpled Stitchless Book Stock	1.00	@	1.25
Manila Env. Cuttings	1.85	@	2.00
No. 1 Old Manila	—	@	1.00
White Blank News	1.50	@	1.60
Kraft No. 1	—	@	1.15
Manila	.80	@	.90
No. 1 Mixed Paper	—	@	.16
Print Manila	.35	@	.40
Overissue News	—	@	.40
Old Newspapers	.25	@	.30
Box Board, Chip	.16	@	.20
Corrugated Boxes	.35	@	.45

Bagging

(F. o. b. Boston)

Gunny No. 1—			
Foreign	—	@	1.80
Domestic	1.50	@	1.60
Manila Rope—			
Foreign	—	@	1.75
Domestic	—	@	2.00
Transmission Rope	1.40	@	1.50
Mixed String	.50	@	.55
Jute Rope	1.00	@	1.15
Jute Carpet Threads	.75	@	.90
Bleachery Burlap	2.50	@	2.75
No. 1 Scrap Burlap	1.10	@	1.25
Scrap Sisal	1.35	@	1.45
Scrap Sisal for shredding	1.50	@	1.60
Wool Tares, heavy	1.25	@	1.30
New Burlap Cutting	1.50	@	1.25
Australian Pouches	2.00	@	2.25
Heavy Baling Bagging	1.50	@	1.60
Paper Mill Bagging	.90	@	1.05
Bagging No. 2	.50	@	—
No. 1 Burlap	—	@	3.50

Domestic Rags (New)

(F. o. b. Boston)

Shirt Cuttings—			
New White No. 1.	.06½	@	.07
New White No. 2.	—	@	.06
Silesias No. 1	.06	@	.06½
New Black Silesias	.02½	@	.02¾
New Unbleached	—	@	.08
Fancy	.04	@	.04½
Washable	.04	@	.04½
Cottons—According to grades—			
Blue Overalls	.05	@	.06
New Black, soft	.04	@	.04½
Khaki Cuttings	.04	@	.04½
O. D. Khaki	.04½	@	.05
Corduroy	.03	@	.03½
New Canvas	.08	@	.08½

Domestic Rags (Old)

(F. o. b. Boston)

Canvas	.04½	@	—
White No. 1—			
Repacked	4.75	@	5.25
Miscellaneous	—	@	4.00
White No. 2—			
Repacked	.04½	@	.05
Miscellaneous	.03½	@	.04
Twos and Blues	2.50	@	2.75
Thirds and Blues—			
Repacked	1.60	@	1.80
Miscellaneous	1.00	@	1.20
Black Stockings	3.25	@	3.50
Roofing Stock—			
No. 1	—	@	.63
No. 2	—	@	.58
No. 3	—	@	.53

Foreign Rags

(F. o. b. Boston)

Dark Cottons	—	@	.70
New No. 1 White Shirt Cuttings	6.50	@	6.75
Dutch Blues	—	@	1.80
New Checks & Blues	4.00	@	4.50
Old Fustians	1.55	@	1.65
Old Linsey Garments	.80	@	.90

TORONTO

Paper

(F. o. b. Mill)

Bond—			
No. 1 Sulphite	.10¾	@	—
No. 2 Sulphite	08½	@	—
No. 1 Colored	.11¼	@	—
No. 2 Colored	.09	@	.10½
Ledgers (sulphite)	—	@	—
Ledgers, No. 1	.36	@	—
Ledgers, No. 2	.27	@	—
Writing	.09½	@	.10
Book—			
No. 1 M. F. (carloads)	6.65	@	—
No. 3 M. F. (carloads)	6.20	@	—
No. 1 S. C. (carloads)	7.15	@	—
No. 3 S. C. (carloads)	6.65	@	—
No. 4 S. C. (carloads)	5.70	@	—
No. 1 Coated and Litho	12.50	@	—
No. 2 Coated and Litho	11.50	@	—
No. 3 Coated and Litho	10.00	@	11.50
Coated tinted	14.00	@	—
Wrapping—			
Rag Brown	4.95	@	—
White Wrap	5.25	@	—
"B" Manila	5.00	@	—
No. 1 Manila	5.40	@	—
Fiber	5.40	@	—
Kraft, M. F.	5.90	@	—
Kraft No. 2	5.40	@	—

(Delivered Toronto)

News, per ton—			
Rolls (contract)	56.50	@	57.00
Sheets	61.50	@	—

Pulp

(F. o. b. Mill)

Ground Wood	30.00	@	32.00
Sulphite easy bleaching	50.00	@	—
Sulphite, news grade	44.00	@	—
Sulphite, bleached	62.50	@	75.00
Sulphate	60.00	@	—

Old Waste Paper

(In carload lots, f. o. b. Toronto)

Shavings—			
White Env. Cut	2.80	@	—
Soft White	2.60	@	—
White Blk. News	1.50	@	—
Book and Ledger—			
Flat Magazine and Book Stock (old)	1.10	@	—
Light and Crumpled Book Stock	1.20	@	—
Ledgers and Writings	—	@	—
Manilas—			
New Manila Cut	1.50	@	—
Printed Manilas	.80	@	—
Kraft	1.90	@	—
News and Scrap—			
Strictly Overissue	.70	@	—
Strictly Folded	.70	@	—
No. 1 Mixed Paper	.60	@	—

Domestic Rags

(Price to mills, f. o. b. Toronto)

No. 1 White Shirt Cuttings	.09½	@	.10
Fancy Shirt Cuttings	.06	@	.06¼

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PAPER TRADE JOURNAL
ESTABLISHED 1872

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SIXTIETH YEAR

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